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## CONTENTS

The Multitude Incorporated.....	303
EARL A. COLLINS	
The Boonslick Road in St. Charles County.....	307
KATE L. GREGG	
Abiel Leonard, Part III:.....	315
FREDERIC A. CULMER	
Joseph B. McCullagh, Part XII.....	337
WALTER B. STEVENS	
Missouriana.....	344
Historical Notes and Comments.....	355
Missouri History Not Found in Textbooks.....	378



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## THE MULTITUDE INCORPORATED

BY EARL A. COLLINS

The Multitude Incorporated was a magnificent scheme conceived for one of two purposes, either to make money for its originator or to help finance one of Missouri's early colleges.

Ruskin College, the school in question, was first created as Avalon College under the auspices of the United Brethern Church of Missouri in 1869, a site for the school being donated by a member of this church conference in south Livingston county. Around this school was built the little town of Avalon, fifteen miles southeast of Chillicothe. For several years the school ranked only as an academy. School was conducted in a two-story brick building. Some years later a third story was added and it was raised to the rank of a college. Since the town of Avalon was fifteen miles from a railroad, the church conference saw that competition with other schools in railroad towns would soon take all their patronage and so decided to re-locate in a railroad town. The board finally chose Trenton, Missouri, for the change in location which was made in 1891. Money for the establishment of the new school was raised by buying a farm adjoining the city on the east, dividing it into town lots and selling those lots to public spirited citizens at high prices. A handsome college building was erected in the center of the addition.

After a struggle of five or six years the college closed and the building was turned over to a group of socialists under the leadership of Walter Vrooman, who called it Ruskin College. This was the beginning of the cooperative plan which became famous over north Missouri. "They undertook to run not only the school but the town as well on the socialistic principles and got possession of a number of business institutions of the city which they ran on a cooperative plan."<sup>1</sup>

It was claimed that the Ruskin Hall movement in America was affiliated with Ruskin Hall of Oxford University, England.

<sup>1</sup>Ford, James Everett, *History of Grundy County*.

Further claims were made that negotiations were pending with some twenty other colleges with the view to their joining the movement and it was advertised that when there was a sufficient number of affiliated colleges this institution was to become a National University. When the combination was made, \$30,000 was pledged by Ruskin Hall for the normal enlargement of the work of this institution during the next ten years and a considerable sum was paid down for immediate use.<sup>2</sup>

The work of Ruskin College was to be both local and general. The general work was to have been conducted by President Walter Vrooman of Ruskin Hall, England, and by Professor Thomas E. Will, general secretary of the American Ruskin Hall who was to make Ruskin College his headquarters until the work had enlarged.

It was further maintained that the local work as well as the national work of the college was to be supplemented and enlarged by *Success*, the great young people's magazine of New York. This magazine was to carry accounts of the work of Ruskin College to the fireside of every community in America by devoting a page to it in each month's issue. Further description of the Ruskin Hall Correspondence Department with headquarters in New York and an equipment worth \$200,000 was to be carried by *Success*. "*Success* clubs and correspondence classes were to be organized everywhere throughout the United States bringing the advantages of Ruskin College to the homes of the people and at the same time bringing as many of the young people as could come to the College."<sup>3</sup>

The college owned a farm, a valuable tract of 1,800 acres. The work on the farm was carried on by the students; dairying, intensive farming and horticulture, according to the best scientific method, were especially emphasized.

The Trenton-Ruskin Manufacturing Company was another of the co-operative projects of the college. This project, which was co-ordinated with the college, was a manufacturing establishment with a capital of \$16,000, promoted

<sup>2</sup>Catalogue Ruskin College, 1900-01.

<sup>3</sup>Catalogue Ruskin College, 1900-01.

and managed by the best business men of the city. All lines of manufacturing in which student labor could be employed were carried on. Canning was to be the chief industry during the summer, and in the fall broom-making, handle-making and all kinds of wood novelty manufacturing was to be undertaken.

In addition to the above projects the president of the school instituted other co-operative ventures that were a revelation and somewhat radical procedure in those days. During the year 1902-03 the famous Multitude Incorporated was originated. This was advertised as the most notable event in the history of the college during this year. The corporation was organized under the laws of Missouri. Its directorate was controlled by persons identified with Ruskin College. Its special function was to act as trustee and manager of certain co-operative movements and to receive from these revenues for Ruskin University and to control the entire educational movement comprehended by the name of Ruskin University.<sup>4</sup>

Chief among the co-operative movements were the following:

The Western Co-operative Association organized under the laws of New Jersey. Its headquarters were to be in Trenton, Missouri. It was to have an authorized capital of \$500,000. In Trenton it owned a drug store, a chemical manufacturing plant, a hardware store, two grocery stores and one of the finest dry goods stores in the city.

The Central Western Co-operative Association was organized under the laws of West Virginia with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. This organization was supposed to have a capital of \$350,000. It boasted that it owned and operated fourteen business houses in Kansas City and Independence. Stores of general merchandise, groceries and meat, and blacksmith shops were included in the list.

The Kansas Western Co-operative Association was another of the Ruskin College enterprises. This organization boasted a capital of \$25,000 and included three Kansas stores.

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<sup>4</sup>*Ruskin College Catalogue, 1902-03.*

The Southern Co-operative Association had a capital of \$25,000 and owned 3,000 acres of land and the town site of East Point, Florida. The central office of this organization was at Apalachicola, Florida. Many other industries were included under this organization such as the lumber industry, oyster canning, catching, packing and shipping fish. The Association was ambitious to enter such other industries as fruit raising and the raising of rice and sugar cane.

Ruskin University was to be the educational side of the corporation and the Multitude Incorporated was the business side.

Beside the above mentioned industries, shops near the college for all the simpler mechanical industries were planned to be established as needed. A well equipped carpenter shop and a dressmaking establishment were already in operation. A laundry and student supply store were opened at the beginning of the year 1901-02.

Students who wished to make a part of their expenses while in college were guaranteed one hour of work per day at ten cents per hour, provided they could do the average day's work of a common laborer. Students too young to be received on this plan were allowed to work and their wages determined by their earning ability. Other students learning a trade did not receive full wages until they could do an average day's work.

Ruskin College or University as it was later called was clearly the scheme of a dreamer to make money. The downfall of the school was hastened by the activities of the president with a young lady of the community. His wife stopped his money supply because of these activities and the citizens brought such pressure to bear that the whole scheme soon fell through. The president loaded his students and school supplies on a freight car at Trenton and moved them to a suburb of Chicago where he leased an old hotel building for his school purpose. How long the school existed after this no one seems to know. Thus ended the great Multitude Incorporated. The stores and shops in Trenton soon were returned to the management of their original owners or to other more practical managers.

## THE BOONSLICK ROAD IN ST. CHARLES COUNTY

BY KATE L. GREGG

The Boonslick Road in St. Charles County, never up to 1827 "established as a public road, although travelled since the first settlement of the country",<sup>1</sup> had its historic origin in the record of the pioneers who had Spanish grants west of St. Charles, especially those who had Spanish concessions or settlement rights too far north of the river to make the water route their most convenient route to market. Whoever settled first west of St. Charles, and whoever built the first mills were undoubtedly the ones who left the first traces of sled, and cart, and wagon along the historic trail.

The first settler in St. Charles, and probably the first one to build a mill north of the Missouri was Louis Blanchette le Chasseur, who came to live at the foot of the river bluffs in 1769, and called them *Les Petites Cotes* or Little Hills.<sup>2</sup> He established government buildings for the Spanish and a home for himself on what is now Block 20 of St. Charles;<sup>3</sup> and on the stream that runs through it, the very water-course that the Boonslick Road later followed to the top of the hill, he established what appears to have been the first grist mill.<sup>4</sup> Whatever hauling there may have been to and from his mill must have been, for the most part, between the mill and the village commons lying to the north of the town in the rich prairie; though there is every reason to believe that Blanchette and his neighbors made some kind of a road in getting from the southern part of the village where Blanchette lived, to the less fertile commons lying toward the west. The natural road between the mill and the two commons at the top of the

<sup>1</sup>County Court Records of St. Charles County, Roads, 2-6-2.

<sup>2</sup>"Perez in 1792 speaks of him Blanchette as fundador y primero habitante de Sn. Carlos del Misury." Houck, *History of Missouri*, II, 80. Also Hunt's *Minutes*, I, 127.

<sup>3</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, II, 588. Also *Missouri Historical Review*, XVIII, 508, "Founding of St. Charles," by Benjamin L. Emmons.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*

hill was along the little stream which the Boonslick Road later followed.

In 1789, Louis Blanchette, with only four more years to live, sold his land in the southern part of the village to John Coontz,<sup>5</sup> a German from Illinois and Maryland, and he too erected a grist mill on Blanchette Creek, building a dam for it on what is now known as Block 79. Romain Dufreine, testifying before Theodore Hunt, Land Commissioner, on May 7, 1825, swore that Coontz had built his mill on this square thirty years before, i. e., in 1795, and had continued to occupy the land until he moved to the Dardenne ten or twelve years later. Louis Houck, however, in his *History of Missouri*, says without citing authority that John Coontz operated a mill on his property in St. Charles in 1790.<sup>6</sup> Now the concession of John Coontz on Dardenne Creek, granted to him by Don Carlos Dehault Delassus on May 30, 1800, for the making of a plantation<sup>7</sup>, was later squarely crossed by the Boonslick Road. Though the claim was not confirmed until Nov. 6, 1833,<sup>8</sup> twenty-seven years after John Coontz was in his grave, a contract on file in the St. Charles County Record of Deeds<sup>9</sup> shows that Coontz had established two mills on his Dardenne holding prior to Dec. 12, 1803. On that date, he traded to Warren Cottle what was left of his saw and grist mills lately damaged by high water in the Dardenne, for the right to use them every fourth week when Cottle should rebuild them on the ford between his house and the land of Nicholas Coontz. In the light of certain receipts filed in the probate papers of John Coontz,<sup>10</sup> it is evident that he was residing on the Dardenne in November, 1803, for in that month he became indebted to Dr. Warren Cottle, "For too visits one too a little Girl And the other to Negro Beck at five Dolars Eatch." Indeed, it appears certain that John Livingston's bill of \$25 for mason work in 1801 is for work in establishing

<sup>5</sup>Hunt's Minutes, I, 175-176; also *American State Papers, Public Lands*, II, 588 and 683.

<sup>6</sup>Houck, *History of Missouri*, II, 85.

<sup>7</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, II, 699; VI, 785.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, VI, 302 and 785.

<sup>9</sup>St. Charles County, *Record of Deeds, Book A*, 58; *Book B*, 127.

<sup>10</sup>St. Charles County, *Records of Probate Court*, Box 27, No. 608.

the mills, and that they therefore were in operation for two years before he traded or rented them to Warren Cottle. In any case, John Coontz<sup>11</sup> did his share in converting the ancient trail into a well traveled road before 1803.

Another settler who belonged to the period before 1800 and whose lands bordered on the Boonslick Road was Maturin Bouvet. On May 22, 1833, Gregoire Kiercereau, duly sworn, testified before the land commissioners that the deponent and his father more than forty years before had cut and hauled timber for building a house and horsemill on Bouvet's concession—land bounded on the east by Main Street, and on the west by the commons.<sup>12</sup> Don Manuel Perez in granting the concession on May 9, 1792, did so in consideration of Bouvet's having already built a house and otherwise improved his claim. If the buildings were, as Kiercereau testified, erected more than forty years before 1833, i. e., some time before 1792, the horse-mill could have operated for about eight years before Bouvet was burned alive by the Indians at his saline on the Auhaha River in 1800.<sup>13</sup> Owing to his deep interest in development of his salt works from 1792 on,<sup>14</sup> Bouvet probably did little with his mill. Whatever traffic went on however, between his mill and the upper commons, and the lower commons as well, did so undoubtedly by way of the road up Blanchette's Creek.

The next Spanish grant toward the west on the Boonslick Road was that of George Robert Spencer,<sup>15</sup> confirmed as

<sup>11</sup>John Coontz, "In a weak and emaciated habit of body", made his will on Jan. 10, 1801, leaving half of his property to his wife Elizabeth and the rest of it to his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth, his brothers Nicholas and Jacob to be the executors of the will. He died sometime in March of 1806.

<sup>12</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, VII, 784.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, II, 567; III, 675; VI, 830-834.

<sup>14</sup>*St. Louis Archives*, 5-627, No. 2901, in Missouri Historical Society.

<sup>15</sup>George Robert Spencer and George Stovin Spencer of St. Charles county were born in England, descendants of Robert Spencer of Nodsock Priory, Parish of Blyth in Nottinghamshire, and of the Stovin family in Tetley in Lincolnshire. John Spencer (son of Robert) and Elizabeth Stovin became the parents of John, George Robert, and George Stovin Spencer, all three of whom emigrated to the United States in 1795. George Stovin Spencer returned to England in 1797 and brought to this country his father, mother, and three younger sisters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Charlotte.

George Robert Spencer, more often known as Robert Spencer in St. Charles county to avoid confusion with his brother George Stovin Spencer, was born in Uly, Yorkshire, on Jan. 5, 1777; came to Missouri at least as early as 1797—his concession from Don Zenon Trudeau is dated June 14th of that year—lived

Survey 165.<sup>16</sup> His claim to this land derived from Michael Rybolt, or Ribaut, whose concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus was dated Dec. 5, 1799. Though Etienne Bernard witnessed that Spencer with wife and one child lived in 1802 on the Jacob River concession granted in 1797,<sup>17</sup> his right to Survey 165 was not questioned. Possession, cultivation and habitation prior to Dec. 20, 1803, was established.

Adjoining Survey 285 of John Coontz on the west was the settlement right of Peter and Rachel Teague, who—William McConnell testified before the commissioners—had a cabin built and six arpents cleared in 1802.<sup>18</sup> Adjacent to them on the west was the concession of Nicholas Coontz, granted on Aug. 29, 1799, and confirmed as Survey 58.<sup>19</sup> This Coontz, brother of John before mentioned, had come, a slave-owner like his brother, from Illinois, soon after the ordinance of 1787 went into effect.<sup>20</sup> At least, his name appears in the 1791 census of St. Charles.<sup>21</sup> Confirmation of his claim on the Dardenne as early as Dec. 22, 1808,<sup>22</sup> is proof that there was no question of his possession, cultivation, and habitation prior to Dec. 20, 1803. On his tract of land and near a natural pond that still exists, the rangers in the War of 1812 built Coontz Fort<sup>23</sup> for protection of this part of the Dardenne, and here in later years when the tide of immigration began again after the war, Nicholas Coontz established his tavern-stand, the first stopping place west of St. Charles on the Boonslick

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a life of considerable prominence in St. Charles county, and died in February, 1841. The following were his children: Mary Spencer Comegys, Eliza Spencer Chrisman, Cornelius A., Charles G., Octavius A., John B., Septimius Hypolite, William Christy, Samuel Abbott, George S., and Robert S. (From copies of letters and papers of George Stovin Spencer, now in possession of the McConnell family in St. Charles, from data kindly supplied by Mr. Benjamin L. Emmons of the Emmons Abstract Co., in St. Charles, and from the office of the Probate Court.)

<sup>16</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, III, 306. Also *Bates' Minutes*, p. 65, in *Missouri Historical Society*.

<sup>17</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, II, 657, 694.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, II, 468.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, II, 690.

<sup>20</sup>*Vide ante*, n. 14.

<sup>21</sup>*Auguste Chouteau Papers*, in *Missouri Historical Society*. Also Houck, *Spanish Regime*, II, 389.

<sup>22</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, II, 690.

<sup>23</sup>*Wis. Hist. Soc., Boone MSS.*, Vol. 15, No. 82. Deposition of John Gibson.

Road. Here the Rev. John Mason Peck found him in December of 1818, "rough, wicked and yet hospitable."<sup>24</sup>

Nathaniel Simonds, who adjoined Nicholas Coontz on the west, had as early as Feb. 4, 1801, gained permission from Delassus to settle on the Cuivre, moved there in 1802 with his wife and two children, lost his wife within the year, and did not again reside there until two years had passed.<sup>25</sup> His contract with Hannah Cottle, widow of Marshall Cottle, on Sept. 12, 1804,—the day before their marriage—suggests the reason why Nathaniel Simonds on Mar. 4, 1816, sold his improvement on the Cuivre to Ira Cottle<sup>26</sup> and moved to Survey 1776 on the Dardenne, adjoining Nicholas Coontz, a claim in which he was confirmed by the settlement of Marshall Cottle in 1801.<sup>27</sup>

Dove-tailing with this survey and that of Nicholas Coontz as a site for the future Cottleville was the concession of Warren Cottle, Sr., Survey 304,<sup>28</sup> while a little to the north of all three were the settlement rights of Warren Cottle, Jr., Surveys 354 and 753, as well as the concession of Ira Cottle, Survey 353.

<sup>24</sup>Rufus Babcock, *Memoir of John Mason Peck*, p. 126, Phila., 1864.

Nicholas Coontz, included in the St. Charles census of 1791, secured a concession of 120 arpents on the Marais Croche in 1796, became a partner of Maturin Bouvet and John Beddick Cook in salt-making on the Aubaha in 1797, ran a horse-mill for Francois Duquette in St. Charles in 1799, and soon after moved to the Dardenne where in the next twenty years, he added to his holding there until he had 1600 arpents around him.

He left at his death, his widow, Rebecca McConnell Coontz, and six children, Sarah Coontz Glover, Abraham, William, Nicholas, Felix, and Maria, as well as the children of his brother John, for whose estate he and Jacob were executors.

His son Nicholas with wife and four sons joined the immigration of 1847 to the Pacific Coast and enjoyed an uneventful journey until they came to the Snake River crossing into Oregon, where the husband endeavoring to untangle a steer from ropes stretched to mark the ford was swept away by the swift waters and drowned. His widow, Mathilda Glover Coontz, went on in care of the immigration train to Whitman's Mission at Wallatpu and recuperated there until able to go down the Columbia to Oregon City, where she spent the winter of 1847-1848. In the following May she married John R. Jackson and established the historic home on Jackson's Prairie in the present State of Washington. The children of Nicholas Coontz and Mathilda Glover Coontz, only two of whom, John and Barton, lived to maturity, were outstanding pioneers of that state. The offspring of the Jackson marriage, Mary Elizabeth Jackson Phillips and Louisa Jackson Ware, were among the first white children born north of the Columbia river.

<sup>25</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, II, 474.

<sup>26</sup>St. Charles County, *Record of Deeds*, Book A, 89.

<sup>27</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, III, 306.

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*, II, 700.

Warren Cottle had come to Missouri from Woodstock, Vermont, between Feb. 16, 1798, when he made an agreement with his brother Jabez for collection of their joint accounts in Vermont,<sup>29</sup> and the date of his Spanish concession in the fall of 1799.<sup>30</sup> A receipt from David Cole for five days mowing in August of 1800<sup>31</sup> seems to indicate that he took almost immediate possession of his concession. All of which interpreted in terms of the Boonslick Road, means that the first notable settlement west of St. Charles on the historic road, was made in the neighborhood of the latter day Cottleville, in the fall and winter of 1799 or in the spring of 1800.

The Hoffmans who settled to the north, south, and west of the Cottle colony were, like the Coontzes, of Pennsylvania German stock, and though Bryan and Rose in *Pioneer Families of Missouri* affirm that they came to St. Charles County as early as 1789,<sup>32</sup> there is nothing in the land records to indicate settlement before 1801. The father of the family, George Hoffman, Sr., was confirmed in his Spanish concession, Survey 1787, for possession, cultivation, and habitation from 1801 to 1806;<sup>33</sup> likewise in his right to Survey 293 on the Peruque, purchased from William Harrington.<sup>34</sup> Nicholas Coontz testifying for Hoffman said that Harrington had put up the cabin and settled on the land in 1800; and John Scott bore witness that Hoffman had cultivated and inhabited the land in 1801 and 1802, moving on with his family in 1804.<sup>35</sup> William Harrington, George Hoffman, Sr., George Hoffman, Jr., and Peter Hoffman settled in the Cottleville neighborhood, therefore, at just about the same time as the Cottles and the Coontzes.

James Kerr, whose concession derived from Don Zenon Trudeau, Sept. 5, 1798, seems to have been one of the very first settlers along the Dardenne. He testified before the land commissioners that he had inhabited and cultivated his land

<sup>29</sup>Probate Court Records, St. Charles County, Box 27.

<sup>30</sup>American State Papers, Public Lands, VIII, 240-241.

<sup>31</sup>Vide ante, n. 29.

<sup>32</sup>Bryan & Rose, *Pioneer Families of Missouri*, 184.

<sup>33</sup>American State Papers, Public Lands, III, 305.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid., II, 469.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid., II, 498.

from 1799 to 1807, and his title was confirmed.<sup>36</sup> He therefore takes priority over Harrington, the Hoffmans, and possibly the Cottles for early settlement along the old Boonslick Road.

Milton Lewis, granted a concession by Don Carlos Dehault Delassus on Feb. 9, 1800, was confirmed in his holding, Survey 1771, on presentation of the usual proofs.<sup>37</sup> John Weldon, so John McConnell swore, had inhabited his Spanish concession of Dec. 20, 1799, in the winter of 1802, and in the following spring had cultivated the land and brought on his wife and four children.<sup>38</sup>

Further west, south of present day O'Fallon, Gilmore, and Wentzville, the Baldridges from Ireland by way of Kentucky,<sup>39</sup> and the Zumwalts from Germany by way of Pennsylvania and Virginia,<sup>40</sup> cut trees, slashed brush, and made good bonfires to clear the way for their ox-teams and wagons, and give easy access to the mills they should presently establish. Though it has been asserted that Robert Baldrige was one of the first settlers of St. Charles county, the land records, as in the case of the Hoffmans, show only the usual proofs of occupancy before Dec. 20, 1803.<sup>41</sup> On the settlement claim of Milciah Baldrige, Survey 931, the rangers built Pond Fort in the War of 1812;<sup>42</sup> and so established the early western objective of the Boonslick Road in St. Charles county. When Milciah, hunting bear with Milton Lewis and Joseph, George, and Michael Price on Loutre Prairie,<sup>43</sup> in 1806,<sup>44</sup> was set upon by Indians and killed outright—only two of the party, George and Michael Price, escaping with their lives—the estate of Milciah came into the hands of his father, Robert Baldrige. That is the reason why some historical accounts of Pond Fort place it erroneously on the concession of the elder Baldrige.

Five Zumwalt brothers,<sup>45</sup> Christopher, Jacob, John, Adam, and Andrew—sons of Jacob Zumwalt who had emigrated from

<sup>36</sup>*Ibid.*, III, 293; VIII, 240-241.

<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*, III, 296; VIII, 240-241.

<sup>38</sup>*Ibid.*, II, 498.

<sup>39</sup>Bryan & Rose, *Pioneer Families of Missouri*, 134.

<sup>40</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, III, 306, 288, 299.

<sup>42</sup>*Idem ante*, n. 21.

<sup>43</sup>Bryan & Rose, *Pioneer Families of Missouri*, 134.

<sup>44</sup>St. Charles County, *Probate Court Records*, File 100.

<sup>45</sup>Bryan and Rose, *Pioneer Families of Missouri*, 195-196.

Germany in 1728 to Pennsylvania, and from there to Virginia, where he died in 1766—came to Missouri in 1799, and in November of that year secured concessions and settlement rights on the Dardenne, the Peruque, and the Cuivre. Christopher and his son Peter were confirmed in their rights to Surveys 54<sup>46</sup> and 53<sup>47</sup> on the Peruque. Jacob secured Survey 55,<sup>48</sup> a tract of land near present day O'Fallon on which the Daughters of 1812 have set up a marker to indicate the site of Fort Zumwalt. John settled in Darst's Bottom;<sup>49</sup> Andrew, Sr., on Survey 296<sup>50</sup> on the Dardenne, south of Andrew Walker; and Adam on the waters of the Cuivre. The last named Zumwalt set up quite an establishment on his Survey 294<sup>51</sup> near Flint Hill, and with his wife Mary, four sons, four daughters, and two distilleries dispensed a hospitality that is said to have enthralled the great Chief Black Hawk for months together.<sup>52</sup>

To sum up. The village of St. Charles and the Boonslick Road began at the same point, where Blanchette Creek runs into the Missouri. Two water-mills on that creek, one prior to 1789, another prior to 1796, and possibly as early as 1790, and a horse-mill in the vicinity before 1792, necessitated a road from the Upper Commons to the mills by way of the creek. A goodly settlement around the site of present day Cottleville in 1800 and 1801, and establishment of mills on the Dardenne by 1803, probably as early as 1801, widened the trail to a trace from the Upper Commons to the Dardenne. At any rate, by May 31, 1805, in a deed transferring land from Antoine Mareschal and wife to Edward Hempstead, it was enough of a road to be designated the *Highway leading to Dardenne*. (St. Charles County, *Record of Deeds, Book A*, p. 57.) And settlers west of the first crossing of that stream—several in 1799 and 1800, and many before 1803—had a well defined road as far as the site of the Pond Fort by the last mentioned date.

(To be continued.)

<sup>46</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, II, 467; VIII, 240-242; 237-238.

<sup>47</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup>*Vide ante*, n. 45.

<sup>50</sup>*American State Papers, Public Lands*, VIII, 237.

<sup>51</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup>*Vide ante*, n. 45.

## ABIEL LEONARD

BY FREDERIC A. CULMER

## CHAPTER III

## THE POLITICIAN

The political career of Abiel Leonard reached to the beginning of the third year of the Civil war. Of that career various evaluations have been made. William B. Hyde wrote:

The real Whig leader of Missouri was Abiel Leonard. No other on that side possessed more than a moiety of the skill, commanding power, strength of conviction, and downright all-round ability of this learned, polished and adroit disciple of Henry Clay.<sup>1</sup>

Floyd C. Shoemaker, the secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, has a different opinion. He writes:

Bates [Edward] was one of the chief organizers, and for decades was the leader of the Whig party in Missouri. Even after the rise of that great statesman, J. S. Rollins, he still retained in a large degree the mentorship of his party.<sup>2</sup>

But no estimate of Leonard's political career, prior to the discovery of his files, could have been more than tentative. A stranger in the west, with no prestige of family, living in a community hostile to his political faith and alignment, lacking personal friendships with editors eager for exploitation of every word of public import, having no opportunity through the medium of public office to impress his individuality upon the public mind, and dying in the midst of a devastating civil war, Leonard lived his life, so far as its political activities and influences were concerned, under cover, and left its realities among his papers. As these pages will show, even his best friends have erred about him in both matter of fact and opinion. Judge Bay wrote of him:

<sup>1</sup>Stevens, Walter B., *The Centennial History of Missouri*, II, p. 81.

<sup>2</sup>Shoemaker, Floyd C., *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood*, p. 141. William B. Smith, in *James S. Rollins . . . Memoir*, writes of Rollins as "The Party Leader," p. 22.

Judge Leonard has no aspirations for office or political prominence, or anything that would interfere with his profession. . . . The tie of home was too strong to permit him to be drawn into the vortex of public life.<sup>3</sup>

And Bay knew Leonard personally.

There is no record of Leonard's political activities during those early years in the State of Missouri, when everybody with political consciousness was groping for political associations. His struggle for existence probably forbade them. His political activity was not delayed for many years. His early movements seem to require some preliminary remarks.

The Congressional struggle over the admission of Missouri as a state contained both a desire to limit the influence of the West upon the old Union, and also opposition to the extension of slavery. In Missouri the paramount issue was slavery, not as a direct economic issue, but as a practical aid to immigration. Abstract constitutional rights bothered Missourians but little, although they served in wordy contests. When Jonathan S. Findlay, one of the able men in the first Missouri Constitutional Convention, ran for his seat, he brought the point to clear discernment.

I am fully persuaded [he wrote to the voters of Howard county] that both humanity and the dictates of sound policy require, that emigration from the slaveholding states ought to be encouraged. I shall therefore, if elected, vote for the further admission of slaves, and the future toleration of slavery within the state. But I am told. . . . I cannot be relied on in this point. . . . I now repeat. . . . that if in convention the casting vote belonged to me I would give it in favor of the further admission of slaves. This is perhaps the most important point to which I have to speak.<sup>4</sup>

Southern sectionalism based on slavery did not appear in the State for years. Senator Thomas Hart Benton spoke hotly against the participation of the United States in the proposed Panama Conference of 1825; if he then felt the edge of the slavery question as a political weapon, he laid it down.

Early national politics in Missouri were conflicts of personalities and perversities. The enmity of Senators Benton

<sup>3</sup>Bay, W. V. N., *Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar in Missouri*, p. 305.

<sup>4</sup>G. C. 34. Findlay's printed handbill. In *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood*, Shoemaker makes several references to his work in the convention.

and Barton was largely personal. For months Benton had no settled allegiance in the presidential campaign of 1824. He supported Clay through an address to the people of Missouri, and traveled eight hundred miles in the State to prevent Jackson's success. According to a contemporary writer, Benton declared at the commencement of the Congressional session of 1824-25, that if Jackson were elected, he, Benton, "would feel himself compelled to resign his seat in the Senate."<sup>6</sup> Benton finally supported Jackson, but not even his bitterest political enemies in Missouri were willing to say that Benton, as a matter of principle, opposed Missouri's paramount western needs and interests. G. C. Sibley, a bitter anti-Jackson man, wrote B. H. Reeves, an Adams Missouri elector, in 1828:

Although the election of Jackson to the Presidency is *an event that can never occur*, .... I hold it to be important that the true strength of parties shall be known. .... Should Missouri suffer herself to be used as the tool of Benton, *who is the tool of a party avowedly hostile to our interests*, .... our rivers may remain for years to come, as they now are, unfit for navigation, .... our Missouri hemp and tobacco lands lie uncultivated....<sup>6</sup>

Nineteen years later, John Wilson, editor of the *Intelligencer* at Fayette in 1828, reminded James S. Rollins of the political expediency of the second Jackson campaign in Missouri. Outlining plans for the Whig presidential campaign of 1848 in Missouri, he observed:

Let no man receive any countenance in the way of office but he that can and does shout the shibboleths of our party; this is the course that proved so potent in the hands of the locos in 1828.... *in preference to what the leaders themselves thought right*; for most of the loco leaders previous to 1828 had denounced the most distant advance towards the election of Old Hickory as a curse to the country; but they soon saw the masses moved best under the military banner of glory and at once they sung political huzzanans to the very man....<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>"The Torchlight," by "Curtius", an article in *Miscellaneous*, a volume published by the *Missouri Republican* in 1826. Curtius cites as his sources "an Ohio paper" and "a member of Congress."

<sup>7</sup>Sibley was one of the commissioners appointed in 1825 to mark the Santa Fe trail. A few years later he, with his wife, founded Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Missouri.

<sup>8</sup>July 14, 1847. This portion of a letter belongs to Mr. C. B. Rollins, of Columbia. He thought it to be a Leonard letter; comparison of writing proved it to be a Wilson letter.

The character of the presidential administration after 1828, lengthened the period of national political uncertainty in Missouri; when finally, defined parties appeared in the State the Whigs were in a decided minority, with all the centrifugal tendencies that characterised them as a national party.

From this background the political career of Abiel Leonard projects itself. First a supporter of Clay, he came over to Adams. Evidently he was known to be active in the election of 1825, for a governor of Missouri. Alexander H. Buckner later a United States Senator, wrote him from Jackson on September 18, 1825, "to inquire the state of the public mind in your part of the country."<sup>8</sup> But that Leonard gave any conspicuous or sustained attention to politics for some years is doubtful. Absorbed in his business and profession he even neglected his social correspondence.<sup>9</sup>

To his preference or necessity Leonard may have added a personal disagreement with Senator David Barton, in which Leonard's keen sense of justice was involved. Upon the candidacy of John Miller for the office of governor of Missouri in 1825, Leonard wrote Barton in behalf of "Mr. Boggs," his accomplice in the Leonard-Berry duel, as Miller's successor in the office of Land Register at Franklin. Barton answered:

Washington 8 Decr 1825.

D-Sir,

Yours of the 27th October respecting the office of Register at Franklin was received a few days since. Miller's resignation is not yet received but to avoid smuggling I and John Scott have recommended Mr. Boggs for the office stating that M. is a candidate and ineligible without a resignation.

My good friend Gen McRea has reported himself robbed of upwards of \$9000, resigned, and with the interference of Mr. Clay, smuggled a certain Young Ewing into the place. From the blood of Ewing I expect he will be robbed also when the receipts amount to 4 or 5000.

Very respectfully,

DAVID BARTON.

Evidently Leonard demanded an explanation of the remark about Ewing. It came.

<sup>8</sup> W. 2.

<sup>9</sup> W. 2, 5.

Washington, 9 Feb'y 1826.

..... I founded my remarks upon a generally bad opinion of them and upon letters from Lexington, representing Young as a relative by marriage to McRea & a sort of accomplice in his abdication. He deserves credit for being an honest man under such disadvantageous examples, and I suppose he must be confirmed in his appointment.

The letter closes with the blunt answer to Leonard's request for speeches that he would "think about them." On May 1st, 1828, in response to another letter from Leonard touching an appointment for R. P. Beauchamp, Barton curtly answered that he had presented the name "upon the recommendation of others." Leonard marked a letter of 1831, requesting his support of Barton for national representative, "No importance."<sup>10</sup>

On January 18, 1851, Leonard wrote to his wife from Jefferson City during the legislative session in which Benton was unseated:

There is one thing quite manifest here and that is that all parties are as corrupt as they can be and all an honest man has to do in politics is to do what he can to keep public opinion right and maintain honesty and truth among the people.

In politics he always was a realist. One can imagine his attitude towards the second Jackson campaign in Missouri, which "bade fair to become injurious to society by separating one-half of the community from the other in any social enjoyment." A barbecue at Fayette was turned into a near-riot by a schoolboy's oration which "teemed with abuse of Adams and laud of Jackson." John Wilson, Fayette's editor, "resented the insult to our town" while he wielded "a three-foot cane around his head."<sup>11</sup>

Nevertheless Leonard went into politics. The Howard County "Administration Convention" of January 8, 1828, made him a committeeman on preamble and resolutions and a member of the committee of correspondence. His political alignment was thus declared.

The Jacksonian sweep in the state elections of August, 1828, stunned the Clay-Adams leaders in Missouri; the stagger-

<sup>10</sup> W. 235, 185, 12.

<sup>11</sup> W. 203, 8.

ing victory of Jackson in November appalled them. Between the two elections Sibley had called the August results "a crazy caper" . . . "putting a diamond ring on a hog's nose" . . . "the mad pranks of the people" . . . "a fit of lunacy" . . . "a substitute for billious fever that would disappear when frosty weather set in," and he had declared that "honest men are cheated into the belief that the election of Jackson is paramount to the glory and prosperity of the country." He was a poor prophet. Jackson took every county in Missouri.<sup>12</sup>

The anti-Jackson men of St. Louis and its vicinity had not recovered from the shock by 1831. Edward Bates avowed in a letter to Leonard that not a single Clay candidate for Congress had appeared in that part of the State and he called upon Leonard to come out as a candidate for the office. There was another element in the request. For several years the "upper country" had protested against the monopoly of public office enjoyed by the county of St. Louis. The *Missouri Intelligencer* of October 1, 1822, had insisted that Howard county was entitled to its share of officialdom.<sup>13</sup> Geographically the early concentration of political officials in and around St. Louis was natural. But emigration to the Boonslick region had shifted the center of political gravity. The anti-Jackson men of St. Louis were stirred by no altruism; by 1831 necessity and expediency dictated a fuller recognition of the "upper country." Sibley, who had "compared notes recently on the subject" with Bates, did not hesitate to concede as much. Writing to Leonard some ten days before Bates wrote, he urged: "It is our plain policy to take a man from your section of the state, and you are his choice."

Bates was optimistic about Leonard's chance for election.

My opinion is that you can be elected easily, [he wrote.] Your personal popularity in the west & your good standing with the intelligent throughout the state will I think make you pretty safe. Add to this that the Jackson party is riven into factions by the late disruption at Washington—all the friends of Calhoun are in their hearts. . . . and soon will be in their mouths, openly against Jackson.

<sup>12</sup>*Missouri Intelligencer*, January 24, 1829; S. 39.

<sup>13</sup>The paper enumerated sixteen national and state officials from St. Louis county.

And the outlook in the State was promising. The elections of 1830 and the ensuing compromising session of the General Assembly pointed to the belief that personal influence still had opportunity in political campaigns. Jacksonian constitutional amendments had been defeated. Senator Barton had been unseated, but Alexander Buckner, who succeeded him, had defeated John Miller who was Benton's choice.<sup>14</sup>

But Leonard turned a deaf ear to all requests for his candidacy. Appeals to his patriotism, his "capacity as a statesman and a politician," the compliment that he "was stronger than Bates," and a suggestion of fame from the enthusiastic John Wilson, left him unmoved. It is significant that he wrote "No importance" on the only letter in his file advising him that "the Jackson spirit is yet too strong in Missouri" for his election. Apparently that point was not his hinderance. Leonard was a unionist to obsession and as Jackson undauntedly faced threats of disunion at that time, Leonard was by so much a Jacksonian. The *Jeffersonian Republican* of October 4, 1834, carried an open letter to Leonard, then an "Opposition" State representative, from Doctor J. J. Lowry of Fayette. The writer asserted that "a few years ago" Leonard "had toasted Jackson or his administration at a dinner." On the issue of unionism Leonard never flinched. Twenty years later he made a public statement:

When General Jackson placed himself in that memorable attitude which gave the cohorts of nullification to understand that "the Union must be preserved, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary", whatever mortification he may have experienced from defections within his own party was amply compensated by the satisfaction of finding the Whigs true to their ancient name and lineage.<sup>15</sup>

Had Bates fully understood or appreciated Leonard's antipathy to nullification (to him a synonym for disunionism) he

<sup>14</sup>W. 9; S. 41x; *House Journal 6th General Assembly of Missouri, 1830-31*, pp. 78-80; W. 229, Request from Rufus Easton; W. 11, Request from A. L. McGirke "and all others here at Lexington"; W. 11x, Request from John Stapp, of Lafayette county; W. 11x, Request with twenty signatures from Lexington; G. C. 120, Wilson's letter; *St. Louis Beacon*, Dec. 9, 1830. The paper was regarded as Benton's mouthpiece.

<sup>15</sup>W. 10. Lowry was a strong Jacksonian. Unfortunately the author has misplaced the memorandum which identified Leonard as the writer of the article upon Jackson in the *Missouri Statesman* of October 8, 1852.

would not have suggested a Congressional campaign, the success of which would be contingent upon anti-Jackson, but at the same time pro-Calhoun votes.

Leonard was elected representative to the General Assembly of Missouri from Howard county in 1834. Personal popularity and professional prestige, coupled with the proposed revision of the State laws, (he was placed on the committee of revision), together with the fact that the election was altogether upon local issues, contributed to his election. Generally he was in opposition; he retained, however, a strong independence. When the House passed the "Hallelujah Resolutions," thanking Benton for his "unwavering exertions" against the United States Bank and its re-charter, Leonard arose with the rest of the Opposition and walked out of the House.<sup>16</sup> He was opposed to the pending Jacksonian constitutional amendments. Yet he refused to entertain a suggestion from his friend J. S. Brickey of Potosi that he participate in a coalition of members from Boonslick and "from the Mississippi" to prevent the election of Doctor Lewis F. Linn, a Jackson man, as United States Senator. Leonard gave Linn his vote. Expediency may have been an element of his action. A contributor from Howard county to the *Jeffersonian Republican* of November 29, 1834, saw in the vote a choice between waste and voting for a good man; in his open letter Lowry reminded Leonard of his campaign promise to carry out the will of the majority, and challenged him to vote for Linn.<sup>17</sup>

Leonard must have been marked for years for his realism and independent political judgments. Writing to him from Kentucky on January 8, 1840, B. H. Reeves, his father-in-law, burst out: "God deliver the nation from Jackson, Van Buren, etc.," and then added, ". . . but this is all trash to you & I'll say no more on the subject except to express the belief that Harrison will be elected." Now Reeves had been absent from Missouri for some years, and Leonard was not quite so independent or non-partisan in 1840. Reeves

<sup>16</sup>*House Journal of the Eighth General Assembly of Missouri, 1834-35; Missouri Intelligencer, January 31, 1835; W. 208, a letter to Leonard from John B. Clark of Fayette. The writer states that "there was some talk among the Jackson boys about your walking out \* \* \* but that won't hurt you."*

<sup>17</sup>W. 15.

must have found it out for he writes again on November 5, 1840: "So much for the extraordinary exertions of those dear loving Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, Bentonian, Polkonian, Democratic-Republicans, as they are distinguished by themselves."<sup>18</sup> And he enters no apologetic qualifications.

Cumulative political developments and economic self-interest counteracted Leonard's appreciations of Jackson, whatever they may have been. Jackson's veto of the United States Bank bill in 1832, the alleged unconstitutionality of protective tariffs, and the hostility to Clay's land bill, found in the Democratic platform of 1835,—the first weakening the Union, the second a covert hint of nullification in the Jacksonian ranks, the third a threat to Clay's counter-move against Benton's indirect move to check land speculation—furnished direct issues. The organization of the Whig party in 1834 gave Leonard a party affiliation from which he never changed until the party dissolved.<sup>19</sup>

The details of his political life soon bear the evidence of his party leadership in the State. In 1835, W. T. Wood of Liberty, circuit attorney, left the pronouncement upon John Wilson as candidate for governor absolutely in Leonard's discretion. Wood and his friends agreed to support Wilson against their own desire, should Leonard so "agree." Ill-health and self-interest both modified Leonard's own desire for office. He gave no affirmative response to a petition signed by fourteen men that he become a candidate for State senator, although they urged upon him his duty to give talent to service and "sacrifice interest to public good." William Campbell, prominent lawyer and active Whig politician of St. Charles, remonstrated with him on his refusal to run and protested vigorously against the Whig inertia of Howard county.<sup>20</sup>

His aversion to open political activity for himself at this time may have an additional explanation. Whig political activities in Missouri were of expediency and necessity anti-

<sup>18</sup> W. 27, 34.

<sup>19</sup> *Missouri Intelligencer*, January 17, 1835; Meigs, William M., *The Life of Thomas Hart Benton*, p. 171, quotes the Democratic platform of 1835.

<sup>20</sup> W. 18, 21, 22.

Benton; Leonard was anti-Democratic in party alignment but he appreciated sincerely the statesmanship of Thomas Hart Benton. Their politico-economic viewpoints crossed at times, but their love for the Union was common. They were both slaveholders; their hatred of slavery agitation was intense, and nullification was anathema to both. Had Benton been Leonard himself, he could no better have expressed Leonard's spirit than he did in 1849; granting Leonard's conservatism, Benton's cause in the sectional division of the Democrats from 1849, was comparable to that of Leonard among the Whigs. These remarks are anticipatory; they are set out here to explain why Leonard could never speak against Benton. A mere politician might harry an opponent on the basis of "turn the rascal out" when the numerical power of his party held out the hope of succession to office, even though his opponent might be a personal friend; certainly a realist such as Leonard could find no pleasure in the harrying when policy had no issue and succession was impossible.

A letter in Leonard's file speaks to the point. In 1838 James S. Rollins was serving his first term as State representative at the age of twenty-six years, in the General Assembly of Missouri. He knew Leonard well, having read law in his office. Benton's term as United States senator was drawing to a close. According to Rollins' letter to Leonard, Benton had come to Jefferson City a week previous to the meeting of the legislature "for the express purpose of awing into submission those of his own party who might dare to oppose him." Rollins further stated that "his presence had the desired effect;" the Whigs therefore were forced to the alternative of a show of strength or a unanimous election. Leonard, without his knowledge or consent, as "a favorite with your party," was put up as the opposing candidate. He was "run" in "hard good earnest" to give him "future additional claims" upon his "political friends." The vote was Benton 75, Leonard 48.

Rollins' letter agitated Leonard deeply. His mechanical accuracy deserted him; he inscribed the letter as from "I. W. Rollins." What Benton was to Missouri Democrats Leonard

was to Missouri Whigs, but this evidence of the fact was not welcome.

At the Whig State Convention held at Jefferson City, October 21, 1839, Leonard was made chairman of the State Central Committee. His was no easy task. There had been great difficulty even to get the consent of "the west" to a convention at all. St. Louis Whigs earlier had consented to hold the convention at St. Charles; in its issue of November 21, 1839, the *Western Emigrant* of Boonville boldly declared for Fayette. Jefferson City represented a distinct compromise. Four of the seven members of the State Central Committee were Howard county men. "The west" was coming into its own.<sup>21</sup>

Missouri Whigs were not without information as to the Whig presidential candidate of 1840. Nine months before the Missouri State Convention met, Leonard had received from a Whig political scout at Washington the news that eastern Whig leaders did not intend to repeat the hodge-podge of 1836, but had determined to concentrate on Harrison.

There seems moreover, no longer to remain a doubt, [J. H. Birch wrote to him on January 16, 1839,] but that General Harrison will be the single candidate of the whig and conservative parties whether the proposed convention shall ever be assembled or not. It is in fact already remarked in the political circles to which I have access, that if it should convene its duties will be but nominal in reference to the Presidential candidate, and directed with almost exclusive relation to the selection of a proper person for the Vice-Presidency.

The date of this letter questions to some extent the belief of some historians that the apparent favoritism of Clay in the early stages of the Whig National Convention was a political reality.

Leonard assumed the full responsibility of his position as chairman of the Whig State Central Committee. He sold "The Life of Harrison" over the State and solicited campaign funds. He determined that G. C. Sibley and Edward M.

<sup>21</sup> W. 21x. Rollins stated that one Whig was very drunk and kept crying out, "Old Tom Benton, by G—." Rollins apologized for him "on the ground that when drunk he is a loco-foco & when sober a Whig." *Senate Journal*, 1838-39, p. 35; *House Journal*, 1838-39, pp. 21-22; *Western Emigrant*, October 24, November 7, 1839; *Weekly Missouri Argus*, December 2, 1837.

Samuel should be candidates for Congress after Moss and Grimsley, candidates from Jefferson City, had withdrawn. But neither labor nor enthusiasm prevailed in Missouri for the Whig cause. Van Buren's majority was 6,288, and the State ticket was defeated.<sup>22</sup>

Nevertheless the election of Harrison brought a wild scramble in Missouri for Federal office. Hundreds of petitions poured in upon Colonel John O'Fallon, the leading capitalist of St. Louis and a close friend of President Harrison. Leonard wrote to O'Fallon about the matter. Presumably his letter was a protest against the importunity of the office seekers; the answer concurred with his views that present incumbents of offices should be permitted to serve out their terms unless they chose to resign. O'Fallon courteously checked on the impatience of "Gen'l Clark" and "Col. B." His letter finished with the statement that of all the applicants he had recommended but three, "of whom Mr. Boggs is one," and that "only in extreme cases would he trouble the president." One recalls the relation of Boggs to Leonard.<sup>23</sup>

With one exception there is little political material in Leonard's files for the period 1840-48. (His son Nathaniel states that the squirrels found a way into the attic and ate up a section of the files.) Sundry recognitions of his leadership appear. In May, 1844, he was invited to assist in the organization of "The Young Whigs of St. Louis." In September of that

<sup>22</sup>Birch was a former Jackson-Calhoun man, but voted against Van Buren. At that time he was proprietor of the *Western Monitor*, a Jackson paper published in Fayette. He supported Harrison in 1840, was appointed Register in the Land Office in the Platte region, and qualified April 5, 1843. (W. 42, his letter to Leonard.) Turning again to the Democrats he was appointed Supreme Judge by Governor King, which drew from Leonard the remark: "Can't loco-focoism do wonders? What power short of that of working miracles would think of making a Supreme Judge out of J. H. Birch?" (W. 207, a letter to John C. Richardson (Copy).)

W. 24. Birch's letter from Washington. Curiously, Birch says he was "an hour or two in the Supreme Court this morning, but could not learn the names of two or three of the judges."

For the belief about Clay, see Schouler, James, *History of the United States*, Vol. IV, p. 330; also Garrison, George Pierce, *Westward Extension*, p. 45.

W. 29. List of purchasers and contributors; W. 31; *Jefferson City Inquirer*, November 26, 1840; *Jeffersonian Republican*, September 8, 1840.

<sup>23</sup>W. 41. Birch wanted to be "head of the land dept." O'Fallon paid more personal taxes in 1858 than sixteen of the smallest counties paid into the treasury—\$16,042.93. See *Missouri Statesman*, January 21, 1859.

year he took the responsibility of having "Mr. Bingham" paint a banner "6 ft. by 8, 'Old Hal' on one side, with something representing internal improvements, commerce, etc. etc.,— on the other side an eagle and 'Howard county'." From Jefferson City a State senator wrote: "Dear Sir: I take the liberty of requesting you without a moment's delay to write to Mr. O'Brian and make him vote against sending a branch of the Supreme Court to St. Louis." The writer was G. W. Miller of the fourteenth district; O'Brian represented the twenty-seventh district. As between "Gen'l Robert Wilson," and "Mr. Miller," Leonard, at the request of Miller, in 1845, decided between them as tentative candidate for Congress.<sup>24</sup> Leonard's activity in the Whig presidential campaign of 1848 appears in another connection.

The exception referred to above throws some light on the anti-Benton activity which accomplished the downfall of Missouri's veteran United States senator. On April 4th, 1843, J. H. Birch wrote Leonard of "our meeting" at St. Louis, and of an adopted "liberal anti-Benton district ticket" platform designed "utterly to defeat and overthrow Benton." Not only did Birch candidly state the object of the proposed coalition; he stated also that there was to be no coalition after the August State elections. The anticipated result of Benton's overthrow he also made clear: "that object accomplished, the liberal, enlightened, and honorable men throughout the state can write their policy and their names where they long since would have been but for the rashness and blunders of their associates who assumed the lead." A little later Leonard made it a matter of record that the question of Congressional control over slavery in the territories, as applied to the conflict over Benton, was "all humbug." Birch's letter indicates the accuracy of Leonard's perceptions. His letter asked Leonard's confidence, because he "intended to live within the decency of an old rule respecting office holders, . . . not even giving my *enemies* ground to say that I run bullets for others to fight with." He invited Leonard's co-operation with the blandishment, "you used to have some sagacity in

<sup>24</sup>W. 45; 46. A. J. Herndon to Leonard. The banner was to cost "\$75 or what it may."

political affairs, which the Whigs of St. Louis have or *had* not." Leonard evidently refused to be a party to the movement. The extent of his influence against it cannot be determined, but there was no such strong or perfect coalition against Benton as Birch proposed. Benton was re-elected in 1844. It may well have been that Governor Reynold's appointment of D. R. Atchison as successor to Senator Lewis F. Linn, who died October 3, 1843, "spiked the guns of Atchison and his friends, . . . if it did not make them the supporters of Benton." Birch makes a reference in his letter to Leonard concerning Atchison which suggests that both were in the move against Benton. Be that as it may, it will later appear that after he left the Whigs and went over again to the Democrats, Birch particularly was hostile to Leonard. His attitude probably reflects his failure to bring Leonard into the plot of 1843 against Benton.<sup>25</sup>

Leonard's keen mind probably saw something of more importance even than his personal friendship for Benton. The agitation over slavery in Missouri was not long at rest after 1821. For some years prior to 1844 the Whigs had borne the charge of abolitionism.<sup>26</sup> Missouri's paramount western consciousness was melting away in the heat of the passion engendered by the renewal of the slavery agitation. The issue was not long inter-party; it divided both parties. Benton was cast as a pawn in the struggle, and there were a few who saw the ultimate transition from personal to sectional struggle, with its dire results.

As early as 1840, S. Kirtley of Columbia wrote to Leonard:

By the way is it possible that "Adonis" wrote the article in the *Democrat*, describing, as his new found brethren would say, "that damned abolition convention at Rocheport?" . . . Was ever such a meeting so belied by this most villanous and lying party? I . . . hope and believe that in their utter recklessness and depravity they have overshot the boundless credulity of this tainted and partizan age. If they have not and the issue proves that they have read the times aright, I for one shall be satisfied that there is too little of virtue and valor in our institutions to hold them together

<sup>25</sup> W. 42. Birch's letter; McClure, Clarence Henry, *Opposition in Missouri to Thomas Hart Benton*, p. 50; W. 75, T. E. Birch to Leonard from Plattsburg.

<sup>26</sup> Meigs, William M., *The Life of Thomas Hart Benton*, p. 380.

during this generation. I pray God . . . my fears may never be realized in the days of me and mine.<sup>27</sup>

The Presidential campaign of 1848 in Missouri was full of contention over the slavery question. Fillmore, Whig candidate for the office of Vice-President, was accused of views "inimical to the permanence of the Union." In this campaign Leonard was Whig electoral candidate for the second district of Missouri. The *Missouri Statesman* of September 8, 1848, noted that Leonard met his opponent in debate at Columbia, and "utterly demolished his antagonist" by daring him to submit the proofs of his assertion. Benton's later utterance that "under that constitutional inhibition" (that of 1820) Missouri "had been free from slavery agitation until brought there in 1849,"<sup>28</sup> was too broad. It is true that slavery as a political issue did not carry far in 1840. In 1830 Boone, Callaway, Howard, Marion, Pike, Ralls, Randolph, Saline, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, and St. Louis counties had the largest slave populations; in 1840 all went Whig except Howard, Pike and Ste. Genevieve.<sup>29</sup> But the issue could not long remain localized between Whigs and Democrats. Personal animosity against Benton was to fuse with political enmity over slavery. Benton had been "an enemy to slavery extension" from the beginning of his career, according to his own words.<sup>30</sup> As agitation increased and threats of disunion were heard, he began to drift away from Southern leaders towards the position of the more conservative northern men; by so much he strengthened his position with a large and influential portion of Missouri Whigs. Yet abolition had found no favor with him and by this much he had found more favor with these slaveholding Whigs. Leonard's letter to Frank P. Blair, Jr., of July 21, 1854, though set in later years, is in point on the attitude of some of Missouri's slaveholding Democrats. "There are a few leading men of your party in this country

<sup>27</sup> W. 32. Schouler, James, remarks that in 1840, "the Democracy had tried to make the Whigs odious by calling them abolitionists." *History of the United States*, IV, p. 341.

<sup>28</sup> *Congressional Globe*, Pt. I, 2nd session, 33rd Congress, p. 79.

<sup>29</sup> *U. S. Census*, 1830, pp. 150-151; *House Journal*, Sixth General Assembly of Missouri, p. 273..

<sup>30</sup> *Congressional Globe*, Pt. I, 2nd Session, 33rd Congress, p. 79.

who might be written to with good effect. Recollect, however, that these men are slaveholders—no freesoilism with them—they are Benton's friends, however, and stand by him through good and evil report. His is the name they swear by."<sup>31</sup> The issue of slavery was to become intra-party in the struggle to unseat Benton a few years later. In view of the circumstances it would be a strange supposition that Leonard did not see the threads of the issue in the warp and woof of the movement against Benton in 1843.

The attitude and influence of Leonard in the political fight that unseated Senator Thomas Hart Benton and resulted in the election of Henry S. Geyer of St. Louis as his successor, appear in a later chapter. A phase of intra-Whig rivalry involving Leonard and profoundly affecting later political struggles in Missouri, now appears in Leonard's files and finds its setting here.

Leonard had distinguished himself as a Whig elector in 1848. He made speeches for Taylor at Glasgow, Huntsville, Bloomington, Shelbyville, Paris, Fulton, Columbia, Mexico, Marshall, Lexington and Fayette.<sup>32</sup> Democratic Howard county went for Cass with a majority of 87 votes, but Leonard carried his district for Taylor by a majority of 623. His personal victory was swallowed of course by the electoral "take-all." With the election of Taylor, Leonard's friends began an enthusiastic movement to place him in Taylor's cabinet as attorney-general.

Now the rapid rise of James S. Rollins of Columbia to influence and prestige in the Whig party of Missouri had started a contention for supremacy between the Leonard and Rollins Benton-Whig groups. Both sought coalition with the St. Louis group, and incidentally gave that group opportunity to play one off against the other. Here it must be said that Leonard's files contain abundant evidence that the political jealousy between their respective groups of followers did not effect the personal relationships of Leonard and Rollins in the

<sup>31</sup> W. 120. Blair did not free his own slaves until June 28, 1859. Stevens, *Centennial History of Missouri*, I, p. 673.

<sup>32</sup> W. 38. His printed handbill; 33x, a letter to his wife while he was on the trip. He is "feeling very well" and "has no chills or fever."

slightest degree. They continued their land speculations together; in 1852 Leonard's family "stayed all night at Rollins'."

Don't ride up to my gate and ask if I am at home and because I may be a few hundred yards from the house either push on home or go over town, [wrote Rollins to Leonard on April 18, 1851,] but dismount, walk in, make yourself at home, and my wife and children will interest you until I get in. . . . I want to pay you some money. I want to talk about our land speculations . . . .<sup>23</sup>

The two men corresponded as friends until Leonard's death. The last recorded message of consolation and hope to Leonard came from Rollins' pen. John C. Richardson's remark of 1860 to Leonard, that Lincoln "can't control his friends,"<sup>24</sup> seems to have applied with equal force to both Rollins and Leonard.

Leonard represented the earlier political ideal of the landed proprietor, that of personal and individual control of political affairs. Rollins was the example of a later proficient and skilled class of managers who developed into a specialized class of politicians. Now a State senator, Rollins developed with his friends the idea and practice of caucus nominations for office. Here was the gist of the general and specific conflict. John C. Richardson of Boonville, John G. Miller, and others of the Leonard group, met defeat at the hands of the caucus; nominations went to Edward Bates and Beverly Allen of St. Louis. "Rollins put Billy Campbell (a Whig lawyer of St. Charles) in nomination for the St. Louis post-office . . . a local office." Richardson and Miller went to Washington to fight out the matter there.

Samuel T. Glover of St. Louis favored the Leonard group. He took notice of the new Whig procedure and wrote to Richardson. The latter enclosed the letter to Leonard.

I have seen for some time [he commented] a desire of some gentlemen near the centre of the state to make themselves a sort of junto for their own purposes. There is but one man among them who has any pretension to talent . . . although some reputation. All these men are the enemies of Mr. Leonard, and were severally operating against him, yourself and Miller while I was at Jefferson.

<sup>23</sup>S. 146; W. 80; also Leonard's later private correspondence.

<sup>24</sup>W. 174.

Only once did Leonard interfere. Poor Thomas Boggs wrote him:

But this caucus—I doubt if I can get a recommendation for anything from it. Rollins does not like me—nor Switzler—nor Birch—his tail. . . . of punishing me for my denunciation of their Tylerism. Switzler has no cause personally but was of the same gang. I long ago had to choose between Rollins' intimacy and his enmity. . . . I chose the latter and I have no doubt I got it. . . . I suspected it was gotten up for a purpose, and begged Miller to join you and if possible kill it, but that's too late. . . . please write to Tompkins or someone else. . . . Be my providence if you please. If I don't succeed for something, I shall, I am afraid, have to send my boys to California, and that's about equal to sending them to the devil.—perhaps I'll send myself along with them.

Leonard wrote Tompkins the next day. He had not lost his influence among the Whigs when he chose to exert it. Tompkins answered; Leonard's personal attitude is reflected in the letter.

Your favor of the 22nd inst. duly received. The Whig caucus met last night and made . . . recommendations, among others Thos. J. Boggs for the Upper Indian Agency. Mr. B. received a unanimous recommendation. . . . I never touch this theme—these gentlemen—that I do not feel inclined to curse and damn. . . . As to your advice, a quotation from the Bible—I have had for some time a settled conclusion. 'A smile, a smile, a pleasant jest, cost very little.' I can afford them. . . . But some gentlemen have fooled me once—it was their fault. If they do it again it will be mine.<sup>25</sup>

According to the statements of John C. Richardson, Rollins had been enthusiastic about the movement to place Leonard in Taylor's cabinet as attorney-general. He had promised to prepare a recommendation for "the Whig members of the Gen'l Assembly," and to write to "Crittenden, Medcalf, Stanley of N. C., Gen. Wilson at New Orleans, . . . on the appointment desired." Rollins had referred, Richardson wrote, to the St. Louis movement for Edward Bates, but he did not think the "pronunciamento" of the *Republican* had any importance. Richardson's letter concluded: "Your friends here have their hearts eagerly fixed upon the accomplishment of their wishes and we invite the aid of your advice."

<sup>25</sup> W. 64, marked by Leonard, "Enclosed by J. C. R."; W. 59, J. G. Miller to Leonard; W. 61, Boggs to Leonard; W. 62, Tompkins to Leonard.

Leonard hesitated. Richardson assured him that no antagonism to "Mr. Bates or his friends" would ensue.

The position you occupy shall not be misunderstood, [he wrote.] You have no agency in the affair and all responsibility may be imputed to us. We will deprecate any acrimonious rivalry and our efforts for you shall be in terms entirely respectful to Mr. B. We do not wish to disturb in the slightest degree the harmony of the Whig party in the State.

Evidently Leonard desired party solidarity before anything else.

The Whig caucus recommended Bates. Richardson, who failed to obtain the recommendation for the office of United States marshal, wrote Leonard a bitter letter. It is the gist of a report to him by "some of his friends" on the meeting and work of the caucus. "The same *disguised influence* which gave to *Mr. Bates* the recommendation, . . . defeated me," he complained. " . . . When we were last together you thought that my suspicions were ungenerous, but you *must* before this have become satisfied that I was not mistaken." The last sentence indicates what the files of Leonard confirm; the bitterness was among Leonard's friends. Leonard himself regarded the situation as the normal game of politics. His friendship with Rollins continued. The episode also corroborates the description, given by John G. Miller, of Rollins as "a certain gentleman we wot of in Mo. *who has no friends in Boonville.*" Richardson then lived in Boonville. He moved to St. Louis in 1850. In connection with later Whig quarrels the fact must be remembered.<sup>86</sup>

The former editor of the *Intelligencer*, John Wilson, personally had taken up the matter of Leonard's appointment with Taylor. That enthusiastic Missouri Whig had betaken himself to New Orleans to speak for himself and others. By invitation he met Taylor at Baton Rouge, and then followed him to Washington. The reader does not need an exceptional sense of humor to enjoy his letter to Leonard, with its references to "propinquity," "Clay Tack Ticks," "Progressive Whigery," "magnus Apollo," "oportunities," and "what the quack doctor practices, which is to give the patient such

<sup>86</sup> W. 11, 55, 56, 56x, 57-62, 65, 207.

medicine *as he likes* notwithstanding death will be the penalty, but he must get something taken to *get his fee*."

On his invitation, [he writes,] I visited his house at Baton Rouge before he left for here, and there we held full long & particular conversations on every political subject which either of us supposed he would be called upon to decide; & on no subject did we converse with more earnestness & particularity than we did about the formation of his cabinet & I must say his then opinions on that subject were intirely [*sic*] in a different direction . . .

After the announcement of the cabinet, Wilson sought out Taylor and told him he was charged with change of opinion based upon the advice of J. J. Crittenden. Taylor answered that "so far from that, Mr. C. had recommended two persons that he had absolutely refused to appoint." In the volume of *The Library of Congress Reports*, entitled "Calendar of the Papers of John Jordan Crittenden," pp. 133, 140, appears: "1848, Dec'r. 7, Winston, James, Warsaw, Mo. To Crittenden. Whigs of Wisconsin want Abiel Leonard appointed Attorney-General." "1849, Jan. 12, Miller, John G., Jefferson City, Mo. To Crittenden. Recommends Leonard for appointment to President's cabinet." A comparison of the dates with those of Richardson's letters to Leonard shows that these recommendations were sent in before the meeting of the caucus which nominated Bates for the office.<sup>37</sup>

This political sparring soon was to merge with more vital struggle. Democratic political intrigue was fast moving towards the last fight against Benton. At the same time southern political influences was making inroads upon the unity of both parties. The issue of congressional control of slavery in the territories had become the weapon of Benton's enemies and the chief agitation of those who were engaged in the building of a State Rights Party in Missouri. In this double struggle Leonard changed from politician to statesman.

<sup>37</sup> W. 11, March 7, 1849, Wilson's letter. Wilson obtained an Indian Agency in California. See Culmer, F. A., "The California Letter of John Wilson, 1850," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 24, No. 2, January, 1930, pp. 200-213.

The word "Wisconsin" printed in Winston's recommendation to Crittenden is an error. J. F. Jameson, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, informed the author that the original letter speaks of "the Whigs of this State," meaning Missouri.

As the struggle developed after the defeat of Benton, from discord of opinion towards physical violence for political control in order that opinion might crystallize in law and institution, Leonard more and more clearly stood out as Missouri's conservative leader. Until the last moment he inspired and directed that group of men who, torn between their political loyalty and their southern relationships and interests, endeavored to temper the agitation, suppress the struggle and peaceably maintain the State of Missouri within the Union. He was himself the symbol of this group. Slaveholder and farmer, his mules and horses went to the South in droves; his hogs, barrelled or otherwise, found their way to the same market.<sup>38</sup> Judge W. V. N. Bay writes that on one occasion when in company with Samuel T. Glover and Carty Wells, upon the banks of the Missouri river at Jefferson City, Leonard indulged in a tribute to the river as it carried "upon its bosom the great commerce of the West." Wells interrupted him: "Leonard, you are right; if you will take out the sandbars and let in a little more water, it would make a mighty good stream for small craft." Leonard turned upon his heel, and with the remark, "You are a d—d fool," disgustedly walked off.<sup>39</sup> Leonard voiced the emotion of a vital interest. In his inaugural address of January 3, 1861, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson said: "Our hemp, wheat, corn and flour, our horses, hogs and mules, and the manufacturer already springing into existence, and destined to augment the wealth and give stability to the prosperity of our commercial metropolis, must all go south for a market."<sup>40</sup> That statement was still truer to fact in 1849. The rivers were the arteries of Missouri's economic life. Leonard knew it; he experienced it. Until it was no longer effective, conciliation ruled his mind. When he believed the Union could no longer be peaceably maintained, he gave his influence to its forcible preservation.

Because the political struggle of the period utterly destroyed the party, Whig influence in the fifties has been

<sup>38</sup>Culmer, F. A., "Selling Missouri Mules Down South in 1835," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 24, No. 4, July, 1930, pp. 537-549; G. C. 28.

<sup>39</sup>Bay, *The Bench and Bar of Missouri*, p. 369.

<sup>40</sup>Shoemaker, Floyd, C., and Leopold, Buel, *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Missouri*, Vol. III, p. 334.

underestimated. The file of Abiel Leonard has brought it into clearer light. The record itself is a story of rivalry for personal prestige and power, with all its attendant bad feeling and jealousy, suspicion and rancor; of strife for place which brooked little respect for sincerity of utterance; and of retaliation of blow for blow,—all of which is woven into the pattern of a genuine effort to maintain the State of Missouri peaceably as a member of the Union.

(To be continued.)

## JOSEPH B. MCCULLAGH

BY WALTER B. STEVENS

## TWELFTH ARTICLE

## MACK, PARAGRAPHER EXTRAORDINARY

The editorial paragraph was a feature which Mr. McCullagh cultivated with care. In the early days of the *Globe-Democrat*, when the staff were observing closely the evolution of the chief's methods and speculating on probable results, there was a talented young man of classical attainments in the editorial rooms. He was Professor D. R. McAnnally, who had been a member of the faculty of the University of Missouri.

"How is it, Mr. McCullagh," the professor asked one day, "that when I give you a long editorial, you pass it almost without reading, while, if it is something short, or a paragraph, you revise carefully?"

"Because," the chief replied, "people read the short editorials, and they don't care a d—n for the long ones."

Many great editors from Horace Greeley down have been liberal, in conversation, with ds and dashes. Mr. McCullagh called it "heat lightning profanity."

"THE PARAGRAPHS POINTED AS A TACK."

The ability to say much in few words was one of his strong faculties. Mr. McCullagh believed that brevity was the soul of both sense and nonsense. When Cleveland defeated Blaine for the presidency in November, 1884, the *Globe-Democrat's* comment at the head of the editorial column was,— "Tell the truth' vs. 'Burn this letter', verdict for the plaintiff."

In these eleven words, Mr. McCullagh summed up the case of the national campaign. When Cleveland, shortly after the nominating convention was confronted with the Maria Halpin incident his reply was "Tell the truth!" Blaine,

in the earlier years of his career, was called upon to explain some letters written by him regarding his relations with a railroad. He had made frequent use of the phrase, "Burn this letter!" Eugene Field, in his lines on "Little Mack," wrote,—

"And best of all, the paragraphs are pointed as a tack."

When the *Post-Dispatch*, in 1882, said that Hubbell, the chairman of the National Republican Committee, had "called upon the poor workmen at Hell Gate to contribute their pittances to the Republican campaign fund," the *Globe-Democrat* came back with,—"To collect Democratic assessments it would be necessary to get inside the gate."

The world moves. A white man has been sentenced to death in Texas. They have been in the habit of reserving the gallows in that State exclusively for "niggers".

Matthew Arnold says the American papers are "trivial and undignified." The American papers are only half as hard on Mr. Arnold. They concede that he is dignified.

The Bland bill has passed the House; ninety-two cents make a dollar.

On the same day that Schurz delivered his new lecture in Boston, showing what a wise and good man Lincoln was, Cleveland commissioned a man as collector in the same city, who said a few years ago that the name of the great martyr would "shine and stink and stink and shine like a rotten mackerel in the moonlight." Thus do extremes of critical judgment sometimes challenge public attention jointly, as it were.

There is a locality in Chicago, we notice, that is suggestively designated "Little Hell", to distinguish it from the town proper, we suppose, though it seems hardly worth while to multiply names for the mere purpose of setting forth special aspects of a general and comprehensive truth.

Lines to Mr. Tennyson on reading his verses entitled "The Fleet," published recently in the *London Times*.

"Alf, old boy, don't write any more poetry."

Had Shakespeare lived until last Thursday he would have been 321 years old. Even at that mature age we believe he would be sufficiently vigorous to keep Tom Keene from fooling with "Hamlet."

Two Eastern newspapers are disagreed upon the point of grammar whether the United States "are" or "is" a republic. That question was answered a quarter of a century ago by the sacrifice of billions of money and half a million of lives.

While the old translation of the New Testament is still in vogue, we will take occasion to say that Mr. Garfield has raised more hell on his watch than any of his predecessors that we recall. After to-day we should be obliged to say that he raised more "hades"—but that word is not equal to the occasion.

The overseers of Harvard University declined to confer the degree of LL. D. upon Ben Butler on the ground that his character was not consistent with the motto of the University which is Veritas. To put it plainly, they refused to make old Ben an LL. D. because they believe him to be already a D.—L.—. But old Ben can stand it if they can.

Harvard will now consider herself even with Ben Butler for the latter's slur upon her faculty in the trial of a lawsuit. One of the Harvard professors happened to be a witness against Butler's side of the case. When, in answer to a question, he stated his occupation, Butler remarked, with a wicked wink,—“Yes, a professor at Harvard, I believe we hung a Harvard professor once”—alluding to the celebrated case of Dr. Webster, a Harvard professor, who was hung for the murder of Parkman many years ago.

Alice Oates needs about two first-class scandals a year to keep herself before the people. She generally succeeds in accomplishing her advertising purposes. The papers have just got through with a mixture of romance and nastiness in her behalf. Alice is one of the worst frauds on the lyric stage. Her sole recommendation is what George Eliot styles “a voluminous brevity of grenadine.” We hope she will receive so many flattering offers for next season that she will be unable to come to St. Louis.

The *Globe-Democrat* roosters were informed last night that the Oregon Legislature had elected a Republican Senator. They inquired his name and were informed that it was J. H. Mitchell. “Is that Hipple Mitchell?” inquired the Dean of the roost. “The same,” was the answer. “Then,” said the Dean, “you can go to bed, boys; we can't crow over the election of such a man, although it's better than the election of a Democrat.”

“Texas news is monotonous; it is of a murderer escaped, a murderer captured, or a murderer hanged—always a murder.” (*Chronicle*) You should state the case in its proportions about this way: One hundred murders committed; ninety murderers escaped; ten murderers captured; one murderer hanged—and he a “nigger”.

A current incident or topic was a favorite vehicle with Mr. McCullagh for carrying the point of a paragraph.

Dr. Snyder's sermon against option dealing and other forms of gambling will be cordially approved by at least two classes of good Christians—those who were on the short side of the market last week, and those who bet on “Ascender” for the Kentucky Derby last Wednesday.

Two New Orleans editors met on the field of “honah” yesterday—one of them was a majah—but we regret to say that neither was hurt very much.

The *Post-Dispatch* having, at our suggestion, investigated the cause of Campanini's failure to sing on Monday night, reports that he went off into a profound syncope on Monday afternoon. We have never heard it called that name before, but we suppose that in the case of a great tenor it is well to be tender of expression.

When the Old Testament revisers had proceeded with their work as far as Ecclesiastes, V, 14: "All is vanity and vexation of spirit", somebody handed them a copy of the "sworn statement" of the circulation of the *Post-Dispatch*, and they immediately changed the familiar text to "All is vanity and striving after wind."

When David H. Armstrong, whose picturesque profanity was notorious in Missouri, was appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy, Mr. McCullagh commented:

"The new Senator's first motion: 'Mr. President, I move to lay the d—d thing on the table.'"

"The Y. M. C. A. should present the new Senator with a neatly printed copy of the Third Commandment. It would be useful to him in Washington. The *Globe-Democrat* will head a subscription for that purpose."

#### THE JAMES BOYS

In the decade 1880-1890 the "James Boys" were an issue in Missouri,—an issue that Mr. McCullagh did not overlook.

The Democratic party of Missouri will not be compelled to wear cape immediately. Frank James is better.

In sheer disgust at the President's ignoring of Missouri's claims to Federal office, Senator Vest is reported to have said that Mr. Cleveland might, at least, appoint Frank James to the office of bank examiner.

The "Bandit King" was played by the "Jesse James Combination" to delighted audiences of the elite of Kansas City for a week. Poor old Missouri. Then it was taken to Leavenworth; where it was suppressed by the police. Grand old Kansas.

A contemporary wonders what the *Globe-Democrat* would do if Frank James and Jeff Davis were dead. Well, we would find some other leading Democrats equally worthy of our attention. We have never yet fished for fools in Democratic waters without getting a bite.

Col. Frank James is slowly recovering from his recent attack of illness. The harsh winter climate of western Missouri is unfavorable to the progress of the distinguished patient, and we trust that as soon as he can be safely permitted to travel he will be sent to Florida. By temporarily exchanging the rude blasts of the prairies for the balmy zephyrs of the Gulf, this eminent leader of the Democracy of Missouri may soon be restored to his friends and his party.

Poor old Missouri! Frank James, accompanied by a Democratic guard of honor, attended the theater at Independence on Tuesday night. If business should call him to Jefferson City we presume he would be invited to a seat at the right of the Speaker's chair.

The Kansas authorities are in pursuit of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train robbers. If caught the miscreants will not be taken to an opera house, as Frank James was in Independence by a Democratic sheriff in the banner Democratic State of Missouri.

Mr. McCullagh scanned rapidly all of the principal newspapers that came as exchanges. Nothing upon which a paragraph might be turned was missed. At a time when the Ohio Legislature was Democratic, this astonishing resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, this being the 22nd day of February and birthday of the Father of Our Country, and also first President of the United States, General George Washington, and also having been set apart as a national holiday; therefore be it—

"Resolved that this Senate, instead of taking a recess at noon, that it adjourn until ten o'clock on tomorrow, and that the flag be hung at half-mast during the day in commemoration of the day.'

Thereupon Mr. McCullagh commented: "Washington was not the kind of man, of course, to excite Democratic admiration, but he has been dead so long that we should think the prejudice against him on account of his Republican proclivities might stop short of a manifestation of regret over the fact of his birth."

Before the construction of the sanitary canal the sluggish odorous river was a sore point with Chicago and McCullagh knew it:

Chicago needn't rejoice over our little spell of warmth in St. Louis. The thermometer in the city of mortgages on Tuesday reached 97 degrees. But they always have a breeze there—from the river. If you hold your nose and stand in the wind the sensation is refreshing.

The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday said that "overcoats were in frequent use" in that city on Sunday. We have no doubt of it. They were mostly made of pine boards and stitched together with tenpenny nails. That is the style of overcoat most popular in Chicago now.

The Chicago *Tribune* informs us that during the recent heated term a large number of St. Louis people fled to Chicago. No: they didn't go quite to Chicago. They started for that point but they began to smell the Chicago river about a hundred miles this side and turned back. As between sun-stroke and stink-stroke they preferred the chances of the former to the certainty of the latter.

The Chicago directory man has easy times. The names of all the property holders in the city have been published in the delinquent tax list, and the names of all others are in the police court records and the intelligence offices. He needs no canvassers.

The defeat of Grant was not an unmixed evil since it persuaded Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, to "thank God,"—the first time in half a century.

The colonels are "all tore up" over the defeat of Broadhead. The triumph of the Democratic party elsewhere counts for nothing against this calamity at home. For what shall it profit a colonel if he gain the whole country and lose his own "deestric"? It is a grief crape cannot fittingly denote, nor drinks materially assuage.

It gratifies us exceedingly to reflect that a goodly share of the \$80,000 which our new presses cost comes out of the Democrats of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, whom we have been trying for years to educate up to a higher political standard. They don't exactly like the great religious daily, but they all take it. We look to these great machines to be the instrument for converting Missouri, Arkansas and Texas to the true faith; they cannot be worn out in a better cause.

#### "THE TEMPLE OF TRUTH"

As the *Globe-Democrat* prepared to move in 1892 from the old location to a new building two blocks west, on Sixth and Pine streets, Mr. McCullagh forecasted in paragraphs the dedication of "The Temple of Truth."

A portion of today's edition of the *Globe-Democrat*, or rather a portion of the first section of it,—pages 1 to 12,—will be worked on the magnificent new press just put up in the basement of the Temple of Truth. As we write this paragraph there are wagons waiting at Fourth and Pine to carry the twelve stereotyped pages, especially cast for the purpose, to the T. T. where everything is in readiness for the trial trip of the new machine, which we have christened Lady Veracity.

Yes, we shall probably allow a few lawyers to occupy apartments in the Temple of Truth. They must be very select members of the profession, though. We know of a lawyer in this town who says he "wouldn't give a damn to acquit an innocent man; that his only joy is in getting a verdict in favor of a man whom he knows to be guilty." No such lawyer can find an abiding place in the Temple of Truth; rather shall the bats and the owls fill its stately corridors and hold carnival under its lofty ceilings. To be eligible to this honored tenancy a man must use the law not less as a sword to punish the guilty than as a shield to protect the innocent. Otherwise he must find apartments with the *Chronicle*, the *Star-Sayings* or some other newspaper whose moral tone is less excellent than that of the great religious daily.

The Temple of Truth is still in the hands of its internal decorators, but tenants are impatient and insist upon taking possession, several having already moved in. It will be a great building, that T. T., at Sixth and Pine. What columns would have been written about it ere this were it intended as the home of any one of our contemporaries. But then, as the poet says:

"The shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb."

(To be continued.)

## MISSOURIANA

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WILLIAM CLARK'S MUSEUM

There were few attractions in early St. Louis of more interest than the museum of Indian relics and natural history objects maintained by General William Clark. Travellers in the west often stopped to see this unusual collection, and many of them made notes of it in their published journals. For many years, it seems, General Clark's collection comprised the only museum of its kind west of Cincinnati. The fact that one of the leaders of the celebrated Lewis and Clark expedition had spent years in collecting the pieces in the museum no doubt lent prestige to what was unquestionably a remarkable collection.

William Clark, after his return from the expedition of 1804-1806, became identified with Missouri history in 1807 as brigadier-general of militia in the Territory of Louisiana and as Indian agent for the territory. From 1813 until 1820, he was governor of the Territory of Missouri. Soon after Missouri became a state, he was appointed, in 1822, as superintendent of Indian affairs for all the Western country, a position he held until his death at St. Louis in 1838.

The Indian museum maintained by Clark in St. Louis was evidently accumulated over a period of several years, beginning with objects collected during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The St. Louis historian, J. Thomas Scharf, mentioning the "loss the State suffered by the dispersion of the splendid Indian Museum," stated that it was begun by Meriwether Lewis, and "added to during twenty years by

Gen. William Clark." This historian gives a good description of the wide diversity of the objects in the collection:<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Clark's residence in St. Louis was situated on the southeast corner of Vine and Main Streets. His ground extended east to the bank of the river, and down Main Street half the block. The house was of brick, and in 1820 was one of the best buildings in St. Louis, two stories high, and finished in the best style of the day. Attached to the south end of this building was a wing about one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide. In this department was kept what was then called the Indian Museum, where all manner of Indian curiosities were to be seen,—head-dresses composed of feathers, war-clubs, battle-axes, tomahawks, bows and arrows, smoke-pipes, breast-plates, and a large birch-bark canoe—fossil remains, a large collection of minerals of different sorts, skins of large animals, among them the white buffalo robe, a great variety of birds, and the bones of rare animals, said to be the mammoth or the mastodon; a variety of the remains of serpents and reptiles, one a rattlesnake nine feet long, and the skin of a crocodile twelve feet in length, together with a collection of other articles which filled this large room in every part.

Occasionally the collection was moved from General Clark's hall, and the room used to hold balls.

John Bradbury, a naturalist who travelled in America in the years from 1809 until 1811, met Clark in St. Louis and was shown the tooth of a large fossil animal.<sup>2</sup> W. Faux, an Englishman who travelled in America in the years 1818 and 1819, wrote that Clark, "the celebrated traveller up the Missouri river, lives [at St. Louis] and has a museum."<sup>3</sup>

A man who could certainly appreciate Clark's work in collecting the objects in his museum was Henry R. Schoolcraft, himself a noted traveller and an authority on American Indians. Of Clark and his museum, Schoolcraft wrote:<sup>4</sup>

He evinces a philosophical taste in the preservation of many subjects in natural history, together with specimens of Indian workmanship, and other objects of curiosity, collected on the expedition; all of which are arranged with considerable effect, in the building occupied as a councilhouse for the St. Louis Agency. We believe this is the only collection of specimens

<sup>1</sup>Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of Saint Louis City and County* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts & Co., 1883, 2 vols.), Vol. I, pp. 103; 315fn.

<sup>2</sup>Thwaites, Reuben Gold (ed.), *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.), Vol. v (1904), p. 254.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XI (1905), p. 263.

<sup>4</sup>Schoolcraft, Henry R., *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley* (New York: J. & J. Harper, Printers, 1825), p. 204.

of art and nature west of Cincinnati, which partakes of the character of a museum, or cabinet of natural history.

Schoolcraft's observations were made during a trip performed in the year 1821. According to this account, the Clark museum included several specimens of minerals.

Another of the visitors who met Clark in St. Louis and saw the museum was Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Wuerttemberg, Stuttgart and Tuebingen, who, on his visit to America in the years from 1822 to 1824, was at St. Louis in 1823. While in St. Louis, the prince witnessed a meeting of General Clark and a group of Pottawatomie Indians.<sup>5</sup>

..... The general received the Indians in a room especially arranged for such interviews. This hall is decorated with a great number of Indian weapons, garments, and articles of ornament which Mr. Clark has collected on his journeys from a great number of nations. This collection is very complete and most of its objects, especially the costumes of the tribes of the far west deserve to be painted and described. Moreover, it is extremely unfortunate that vermin will in a short time destroy the best pieces, especially the beautifully embroidered animal skins.

Maximilian, Prince of Wied, on a trip to America in 1832-1834, came to St. Louis and also witnessed a meeting of General Clark with some Indians in the building that housed the museum collection. Of this occasion Maximilian wrote the following:<sup>6</sup>

General Clarke invited us to a small assembly, which he was to hold in his house with the Indians. We accordingly repaired thither. This meeting took place in the apartments, which are ornamented with a highly interesting collection of arms and utensils, which the General had procured on his extensive travels with Captain Lewis. The rooms contain, likewise, portraits of the most distinguished Indian chiefs of different nations.

The fate of the famous collection, and additional information as to its nature, is revealed in a letter of Miss Eleanor Glasgow Voorhis of New York, written on August 11, 1904:<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup>See manuscript translation by Dr. William G. Bek, of *First Journey to North American in the Years 1822 to 1824*, by Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Wuerttemberg, Stuttgart and Tuebingen (J. G. Cotta, Pub., 1835), p. 191, in State Historical Society of Missouri.

<sup>6</sup>Thwaites, *op. cit.*, Vol. XXII (1906), p. 227.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XI (1905), p. 263.

My great-uncle on the maternal side, Edward James Glasgow, of St. Louis, who is now eighty-four years of age, remembers with great distinctness General Clark's Indian museum, which he often visited as a boy. At this time, my great-grandfather's residence was on the corner of Main and Vine streets, in St. Louis. He also owned four other houses consecutively on the block, fronting Main street. In a large room or hall in one of these, were gathered the Indian curiosities, the collection being opened to the public. Here were Indian dresses decorated with feathers; weapons, such as bows and arrows, battle clubs, and stone axes; birch-bark canoes, suspended from the ceiling; skins of animals; the bones of a mastodon; and other interesting specimens and relics. During General Clark's life, this collection was kept intact; afterwards, these houses, as a part of the estate, were divided among his three sons, and for safe-keeping the collection was sent to a public museum, managed by a man named Koch. After a time, Koch slipped away from St. Louis, taking the collection with him to England, by way of New Orleans. This fact was not discovered in time to recover the articles; but some years later, one of our family thought that he identified some of them in London.

#### WHIPPED AND CLEARED

The story of how a one-time famous phrase originated in Missouri is told by Peter H. Burnett in his book, *Recollections of an Old Pioneer*. Burnett was a native of Tennessee who came to Missouri when a small child, became a lawyer and emigrated to Oregon in 1843. There he became prominent, served in the supreme court, and in 1848 moved down to California where he became first governor and served as judge of the supreme court. In the story of his life, he tells how the saying "whipped and cleared" originated.

The origin of this phrase was as follows: In the early days of Missouri, Thomas ——— was arrested, indicted, tried, and convicted of grand larceny in stealing a horse, and was sentenced by the Court to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. After he was whipped and discharged, he met an acquaintance who inquired how he came out. He promptly replied: "First-rate. Whipped and cleared."

#### TOPICS IN MISSOURI HISTORY

Here is continued the list of "Topics in Missouri History," with references on the subjects of "Artists in Missouri" and "Journalists and Journalism." References cited as *Review* indicate *The Missouri Historical Review*.

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#### TAILORS ON THE FRONTIER

A certain modest historical importance would no doubt be attached to the name of that St. Louis tailor who made clothes for Lewis and Clark in 1806, if it were known. After more than two years in the wilderness, the explorers returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806, to end an expedition that has been a high-light in American history ever since. Early the next day, the two explorers wrote letters announcing the completion of their great adventure; they dined with a leading citizen of the town, and "after dinner went to a store and purchased some clothes, which we gave to a Tayler and directed to be made." Perhaps some day the name of that tailor, omitted in William Clark's journal, will be known.

If, by the very nature of his occupation, a tailor was seldom found in the front rank of pioneers, he was certainly not far behind. At the time of the return of Lewis and Clark, he had penetrated to within at least fifty miles of the extreme frontier settlement of the west. Simple though his manufactures must have been, they were necessary; and he was among the first to whom turned the hardy traveller on his return to civilization.

Coats and pantaloons were the articles he advertised mostly. In St. Louis in 1809, the former could be had, "well made and in the newest fashion," at a cost of \$4.50, and the pantaloons, those ancient predecessors of modern trousers, at a cost of \$1.75. These prices, of course, did not include the cost of the material. Occasional ads in the local newspaper show that journeymen "Taylors" were in demand, "to whom constant employ, and good wages will be given."

As the frontier line of settlement pushed rapidly up the Missouri river, into the ever-opening West, tailors followed closely behind. At Franklin in 1820, tailors made coats for \$4.50, pantaloons for \$1.50, and vests for \$1.50. Prices had been higher, but even at the reduced rates, a discount might be obtained by paying cash.

#### BENTON, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Even though his career as United States Senator from Missouri is familiar to nearly every Missourian, one fact of Thomas Hart Benton's life that is not generally known is that he was at one time awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Missouri.

It was on July 28, 1847, that the board of curators of what was then lengthily called the University of the State of Missouri voted to confer on Senator Benton the honorary degree. At the annual commencement exercises on August 5, 1847, the degree was conferred. At that time, the University was less than ten years old, and the commencement was held in the chapel of the first University building, whose stately columns still stand on the campus.

#### MORE ABOUT PANORAMAS

Recalling the article in the last issue of the *Review* on "Henry Lewis and his Mammoth Panorama of the Mississippi River," Mr. E. A. Wengler of Glasgow, Missouri, gives some interesting personal recollections in a letter to the Society on April 20, 1933. Mr. Wengler writes as follows: "This article was indeed very interesting to me in as much as I have had it in my memory ever since I had seen one exhibited in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1864, when I was at the age of seven years. I am positive of the year because our family moved to Missouri in 1865, locating in Hannibal where we lived one year and then came to Glasgow in 1866, where we have remained up to the present time.

"Many times in the past years I referred to the panorama when in conversation with others but had never found any one who had seen anything like it.

"I can well remember that school was dismissed one afternoon and we attended the exhibition in a body. And while I cannot remember the picture in particular, I know it was very interesting to us children. The two great rollers on the back corners of the stage in Concert Hall were revolving as the picture passed from one to the other.

"Between the canvas and the front of the stage was made to look like a river, which was in waves and looked like the wind was blowing on the water. Occasionally a steamboat would pass from side to side in front of the picture. This was very interesting to us children because we were only familiar with the canal boats that were drawn by horse power."

#### ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE PIONEER PRESS

#### POST ROADS IN 1821

AN ACT to alter and establish certain Post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled . . . . . That the following be established Post Roads, that is to say:—

\* \* \* \* \*

#### IN MISSOURI

From shawaneetown, by Rood's, Jonesborough, in Illinois, and Bainbridge<sup>1</sup>, in Cape Girardeau county, to Jackson.

From St. Charles, by James Journey's, John Biven's, Isaac Vanbibber's<sup>2</sup>, John Grayum's<sup>3</sup>, and Augustus Thrall's<sup>4</sup> to Franklin.

From Franklin, by the mouth of Arrow rock<sup>5</sup>, and mount Vernon<sup>6</sup>, to Fort Osage<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Bainbridge is located on the Mississippi river in Cape Girardeau county, about twelve miles above Cape Girardeau. An early road from Kentucky and Illinois to the White River and Arkansas passed through Bainbridge.

<sup>2</sup>Isaac Vanbibber kept a tavern at what is now Mineola in Montgomery county.

<sup>3</sup>John Graham maintained a tavern on the Boone's Lick Road near the site of Rocky Fork Church, seven miles northwest of Columbia in Boone county.

<sup>4</sup>Augustus Thrall maintained a tavern on Thrall's Prairie, four miles north of the site of Rocheport in Boone county.

<sup>5</sup>Arrow Rock, Saline county.

<sup>6</sup>Mount Vernon was formerly the county seat of Lillard county, now Lafayette county. The town was located on a high bluff overlooking the Missouri river, a half-mile below Tabo Creek.

<sup>7</sup>Now Sibley, in northeastern Jackson county.

From St. Genevieve, by the Saline<sup>8</sup>, Amos Bird's,<sup>9</sup>—John F. Henry's and Bainbridge, to Cape Girardeau.

From Franklin to Boonsville.

From Smithton<sup>10</sup> to Augustus Thrall's.

From Alton, by the house of Levi Roberts, John Shaw, and Leonard Ross, to Louisianaville<sup>11</sup>, in Missouri.

From the *Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser*, St. Louis, May 2, 1821.

ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Joseph and the vicinity, that he will commence the third session of his school in the town of St. Joseph, on Monday the 6th of April next, in which he will give instructions in the following branches, viz.: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Natural Science, Belles Letters, and the Latin and Greek Language, at the very reduced price of two, four and seven dollars, per session, of three months. For further information call on

J. H. YONLEY.

St. Joseph, March 20, 1846.

From *The Gazette*, St. Joseph, April 3, 1846.

#### NOTICE

A man well acquainted with the business of gun powder making may meet with employment by immediate application to the subscriber living near mine Shibboleth.<sup>12</sup>

Wm. H. ASHLEY.<sup>13</sup>

Washington County,  
December 25th, 1813.

From the *Missouri Gazette*, St. Louis, January 8, 1814.

<sup>8</sup>This probably refers to the salt works along Saline Creek in Ste. Genevieve county. The creek enters the Mississippi river about nine miles below Ste. Genevieve. For two miles above its mouth, there are saline springs on the north bank of the creek, where salt was made at an early date and extensive works were once maintained.

<sup>9</sup>Amos Bird (or Byrd) was the head of a large family that came to the Cape Girardeau district in 1799 and settled on Byrd's Creek, a few miles west of the Mississippi river. A flourishing settlement, called Byrd's Settlement, grew up there. The elder Bird had a son who was also named Amos.

<sup>10</sup>Smithton is now Columbia, in Boone county.

<sup>11</sup>Louisianaville is now Louisiana in Pike county.

<sup>12</sup>Shibboleth is located in Washington county, one and one-half miles northwest of Cadet. Valuable lead mines were discovered there at an early day, and the place was famous for being the home of the duellist, John Smith T.

<sup>13</sup>William H. Ashley, 1778-1838, was brigadier-general of militia in the War of 1812, and a noted fur trader. He was elected the first lieutenant-governor of Missouri, and later a Congressman.

## FOR LOUISVILLE

The Steam Boat Independence<sup>14</sup> on her return from Franklin and Chariton, (which will be in a few days), will take in freight and passengers for Louisville, Ken.

May 17.

From the *Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser*, St. Louis, May 19, 1819.

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<sup>14</sup>The *Independence* (Capt. Nelson) was the first steamboat to ascend the Missouri river. The boat left St. Louis for Franklin and Chariton on May 16, 1819, and arrived at Franklin on May 28. The boat reached Chariton, near the mouth of the Chariton river, on May 31, and left Franklin on the return trip to Louisville, Ky., on June 3. The boat arrived at St. Louis on June 5.

## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

GREENE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

BY MISS JANIE HUBBLE, SECRETARY-TREASURER,  
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

The southern part of Missouri is full of historical lore. It was explored in the very early days by Spanish, French and English explorers. DeSoto with his band of explorers is thought by some historians to have been in what is now Greene County in 1541. The region now Greene County, and indeed all Southwest Missouri, was once the hunting ground of the Osage Indians. The first historical notice of these Indians appears on Marquette's autograph map of 1673. In 1682, Robert Cavalier La Salle, in the name of France, took formal possession of the Province of Louisiana, which included the present State of Missouri and, of course, Greene County.

With this rich historical background and the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the original Greene County, a call was issued for a meeting to organize a historical society.

Mr. Justus R. Moll had long been interested in the early history of Greene County and to his efforts in interesting many persons in the preservation of our early history, we owe the first steps toward organization of the Greene County Historical Society.

Dr. Edward M. Shepard was one of the first men in this region to realize the importance of preserving the early history and the landmarks left by the Indians, now almost obliterated and, to a great extent, lost to history.

A. M. Haswell, the veteran historian, has contributed largely to the preservation of our history.

To Mr. Moll's call, January 2, 1933, for the meeting to organize, twenty-five people responded and at the second meeting on February 21, additional persons asked to be enrolled as charter members. We now have twenty-three paid up members.

Much enthusiasm was displayed by the members present and an organization was effected under the name, "Greene County Historical Society of Missouri." It was voted to affiliate with the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia. A few of the charter members were already members of the State Historical Society.

Mr. J. R. Moll was elected temporary chairman and Miss Janie Hubble, temporary secretary. Later Mr. Moll was elected permanent president, and W. Y. Foster was chosen as acting first vice-president, with Dr. E. M. Shepard and A. M. Haswell of Joplin as additional vice-presidents. Miss Janie Hubble was elected secretary and treasurer.

Later a vice-president from each of the counties in the original Greene County is to be elected. The Society wishes to obtain members from the entire area embraced in the original Greene County as it was in 1833.

A committee was appointed to nominate the vice-presidents. It consisted of L. E. Meador, Miss Mary Bryan and Thomas R. Nickel. This committee was later instructed to draft the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

The president appointed a committee to arrange a program for each meeting, with an address not over thirty minutes long. Committee appointed: W. Y. Foster, Mrs. J. V. Boswell, Miss Carrie Shank and Miss Marion Bissett.

At each meeting the members are asked to bring historical papers and articles of interest and to be prepared when called upon to give history of families in early days.

The Society will meet the first Thursday evening in each month. The dues are \$1.50 for the year.

Mrs. Lizzie McDaniel has presented to the Society a copy of the *New York Herald*, of April 15, 1865, which contains an account of President Lincoln's assassination.

Walter Claire Martin presented a copy of his book, *A Baby is Born*, with several other short essays of a philosophical nature.

Miss Janie Hubble presented the original "Polls of an election held at the Court House at John P. Campbell's Township, Greene County, on the first Monday in August, 1833, for the purpose of electing a representative to the Congress

of the United States of America from the State of Missouri, this 5th day of August, 1833."

The charter members of the Greene County Historical Society were:

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. R. Cox	Thomas R. Nickel
W. Y. Foster	J. R. Moll
J. D. Gustin	L. E. Meador
Miss Mary Bryan	Judge Charles L. Henson
W. T. Fullington	W. I. Christopher
Dr. & Mrs. J. V. Boswell	Walter Claire Martin
Joseph R. Hickman	Thomas R. Gibson
Harold Randall	C. O. Blair
J. N. Morton	Miss Marion Bissett
Miss Janie Hubble	Sam Trimble
Miss Carrie Shank	H. L. Suttle
Miss Mae Meek	Mrs. Allie L. Graves
Frank Holloway	W. S. Botts
Mrs. E. M. Wilhoit	Miss Deborah Weisel
A. M. Haswell, Joplin	Eugene V. Upton
E. J. Orr, Jr.	L. H. Coward
Lucille Morris	Charles Farrington
Irene B. Wilson	John W. Bass
Guy C. Gibbs	Mrs. Lizzie McDaniel
Mrs. Fred Clarke	Mrs. May Kennedy McCord
Dr. E. M. Shepard	James W. Shannon

#### ANNIVERSARIES

The Libertyville Christian Church, 10 miles south of Farmington, will celebrate its 111th anniversary May 21, 1933.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 16, 1933.

The 110th anniversary of Big Shoal Baptist Church, in Clay county, was observed by the traditional bonnet show on May 28, 1933.—From the *Kansas City Journal-Post*, May 28, 1933.

The 100th anniversary of the Academy of the Visitation, in St. Louis, was celebrated during May 3-4-5, 1933.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 4, 1933.

A lengthy article concerning the 100th anniversary of Clinton county, and of Plattsburg, appears in the *Plattsburg Leader* of January 20, 1933.

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The 100th anniversary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in St. Louis was celebrated April 30, 1933.—From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 1, 1933.

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The 100th anniversary of the first session of the county court of Warren county occurred May 20, 1933. The *Marthasville Record* of May 26, 1933 contains a resume of the first official records of this court.

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The eighty-second anniversary of the founding of the Missouri School for the Blind was observed with a dinner on February 27, 1933, at which a tribute was also paid to Dr. S. M. Green who has been superintendent of the school for forty-three years.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, February 28, 1933.

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The eighty-second anniversary of the First Baptist Church, in Slater was observed February 26, 1933. A historical sketch of the church appears in the *Slater News* of Feb. 28, 1933.

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*The News* of February 14, 1933, issued by students of Central High School, St. Louis, commemorates the 80th anniversary of this school, which was the first public high school west of the Mississippi river.

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The eightieth anniversary of the First Baptist Church, in Louisiana, Missouri, was celebrated Mar. 26, 1933, says the *Bowling Green Times*, Mar. 30, 1933.

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The forty-first anniversary of the Kansas City Visiting Nurse Association occurred April 10, 1933. A historical sketch of the association appears in the *Kansas City Star*, Apr. 6, 1933.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri was celebrated during Journalism Week, May 1-6, 1933.

#### MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Two flags commemorating the enlistment of 17,862 Missourians in the World war are to be presented to the Missouri State Museum in Jefferson City.—From the *Kansas City Star*, April 2, 1933.

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A painting of the old Lucas Market, the first of a series of markers of historic sites in St. Louis to be placed by the Young Men's Division of the Chamber of Commerce, was dedicated May 17, 1933. The painting is covered by plate glass and enclosed in a weather-proof bronze frame.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 19, 1933.

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Several paintings of early-day scenes in St. Louis are being prepared for the Young Men's Division of the Chamber of Commerce which will place them in bronze frames covered with glass, and then hang them on the walls of buildings at historic spots throughout the city. An account of this work appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of March 3, 1933.

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A shaft marking the spot where Confederate General Price turned back rather than bombard Jefferson City which had been his home was unveiled April 6, 1933, by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.—From the *Jefferson City Capital News*, April 7, 1933.

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A monument is being erected in memory of Daniel Boone by Clark County, Kentucky, at the Fort Boonesboro Memorial Bridge. It is to be dedicated during the summer of 1933.—From the *Kentucky Progress Magazine*, Winter Number, 1933.

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A bronze tablet commemorating a battle fought by the inhabitants of the village of St. Louis with attacking Indians in 1780 will be placed on the north wall of the old Southern Hotel, Fourth and Walnut streets, by the St. Louis Chapter

of the Daughters of the American Colonists on June 7, 1933. Another marker on the new City Hall in Webster Groves will mark the center of a 6,000 arpent grant of land by the Spanish government to Gregoire Sarpy; this is to be placed June 5. Other markers will be set up in Columbia and Mexico, June 8, and in Kansas City, June 9. The one in Columbia will commemorate the founding in 1833 of Columbia College.—From the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, May 21, 1933.

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The site of the first Sunday school in Lawrence county, near Verona, has been marked by a monument which was unveiled May 21, 1933. The Sunday school was organized in 1843.—From the *Aurora Advertiser*, May 25, 1933.

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A marker of Carthage marble at the site of Jasper county's first court house was dedicated by the Rhoda Fairchild Chapter of the D. A. R. on May 13, 1933. The original court house, the home of George Hornback, is still standing, and is on the country estate of Mrs. George Davey on the bank of Spring river two miles west of Carthage. The first court session was held there on Feb. 25, 1841. Accounts of the dedication and historical information on the site may be found in the *Carthage Democrat* of May 5, 1933, and in the *Carthage Evening Press* of May 13, 1933; the latter also contains the address of Col. Ward Schrantz on Jasper county history, delivered during the unveiling ceremony.

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Two bronze tablets purchased by the city of Lexington were installed April 18, 1933, in the memorial wall at the old Central College campus. One of them relates to the college, and the other to Murrell Hall which burned in 1932.—From the Lexington *Intelligencer*, Apr. 21, 1933.

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At a meeting of the Native Sons of Kansas City it was determined to protect public monuments and statues from vandals by offering a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of persons found guilty of mutilating them. Securing the proper respect for public monuments is hereafter to be one

of the purposes of this society.—From the *Kansas City Times*, April 5, 1933.

#### NOTES

The Battle of Lexington was re-enacted May 19, 1933, on the site of the original battle which was fought September 18-19-20, 1861. The students of Wentworth Military Academy and members of the American Legion represented the opposing armies.—From the *Lexington Intelligencer*, May 19, 1933, and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 16, 1933.

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A dramatization of the selling of slaves on the steps of the old Courthouse, Fourth and Market streets, will be given Friday evening, June 2, on the east side of the historic building under the auspices of the Dramatic League of St. Louis. In addition to a play, there will be slave dances and choruses.—From the *St. Louis Star and Times*, May 31, 1933.

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Several paintings by George Caleb Bingham are included in the Early American art exhibit at the Kansas City Art Institute, reports the *Kansas City Star* of May 4, 1933. One is *The Palm Leaf Fan*, a portrait of Margaret Nelson, painted in full sunlight in 1877. Another is *The Dull Story*, posed by Bingham's first wife, Elizabeth Hutchinson. Other more widely known paintings by this Missouri artist appear in the exhibit also.

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Eighteen paintings of Ste. Genevieve, both historic and picturesque, by Jessie Beard Rickly, of St. Louis, were exhibited at the Artists' Guild, according to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Mar. 5, 1933.

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The old St. Louis Custom House, at 3rd and Olive streets, erected in 1859, will be torn down when the Third street widening plan is begun. It was the city's first federal building, according to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Mar. 4, 1933. Historical data concerning the building is given in a letter from John A. Bryan in the same paper of Mar. 11, 1933.

A new shield-shaped road marker in patriotic colors is to be in use soon on the National Old Trails road, from Vandalia, Ill., across Missouri to Kansas City. Judge Harry S. Truman, president of the association, is directing the work.—From the *Kansas City Journal-Post*, Mar. 5, 1933.

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The memorandum covering the delivery of the treaty between the United States and France for the Louisiana Purchase, in the manuscript collection of the late Charles P. Senter, is soon to be sold. Mr. Senter also had a collection of the manuscripts and works of Eugene Field which was considered the most complete in existence.—From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 28, 1933.

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Senator Bennett Champ Clark received two honorary degrees of doctor of laws, the first from Marshall College of Huntington, W. Va., of which his father, the late Champ Clark, was president, and the second from Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.—From the *Kansas City Times*, June 10, 1933.

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The *Kansas City Star* was awarded the Pulitzer prize for its editorial policy during 1932, announcement of which was made by Columbia University in May, 1933. A review of the type of editorials printed appears in the *Star* of May 3, 1933.

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There are forty-nine Civil war veterans in the St. Louis district, including 16 Confederates and 33 Union veterans, says the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of May 31, 1933, which gives the names and addresses of the survivors.

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Miss Felice Lyne, opera star and concert artist who has been abroad for sixteen years, was born in Slater, Missouri, and received her early education in Kansas City, says the *Slater News*, Feb. 28, 1933.

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There are two survivors in Ransom Post of the G. A. R. in St. Louis, says the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Mar. 3, 1933. They are Henry Seibel and John Gast.

The honorary degree of doctor of engineering was conferred upon Daniel C. Jackling, president of the Utah Copper Company, by the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, May 1. Dr. Jackling is a native Missourian, and is an alumnus of this school.—From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 1, 1933.

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A fragment of a stone bearing strange hieroglyphic markings was found near DeWitt by Ernest Wise. It is believed to be of Indian origin.—From the *DeWitt Herald*, Mar. 16, 1933.

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One of the ten new super dredges of the U. S. War Department has been named the "Ste. Genevieve" in honor of the Missouri city.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, March 24, 1933.

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A brick house built in 1807 in St. Louis county, presumably by Rev. William Husick, is still in use by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fordyce who have restored and added to it.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Mar. 11, 1933.

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The first, or basement, floor of the Missouri State Capitol Building is 625 feet above sea level of the Gulf of Mexico, standing at longitude 92 degrees, 10 minutes and 21 seconds, and latitude 38 degrees, 34 minutes, and 44 seconds.—From the Jefferson City, *Missouri Magazine*, February, 1933.

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Discovery of a petrified tree estimated at between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 years old, on the C. T. Steele farm near Marionville, Mo., was reported by Dr. James E. Cribbs, head of the Drury College department of biology.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Apr. 4, 1933.

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The grave of Judge Elisha Cameron, after whom the city of Cameron was named, was recently located near Excelsior Springs.—From the *Kansas City Times*, March 3, 1933.

James F. Pershing, brother of General John J. Pershing, died in New York City, February 9, 1933, at the age of 70.—From the Hannibal *Courier-Post*, Feb. 10, 1933.

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Mrs. Louise Wilson Miller, 85, widow of the founder of the *Liberty Tribune*, died at her home in Liberty, April 30, 1933.—From the Kansas City *Journal-Post*, May 1, 1933.

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Rev. Thomas Sherman, son of General William T. Sherman, died in New Orleans, La., April 29, 1933. He once taught philosophy in St. Louis University, and during the Spanish-American war was chaplain of the Fourth Missouri Volunteers.—From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, May 1, 1933.

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Mrs. Kate Kentling, who served as lady in waiting to Empress Carlotta during the Maximilian expedition to Mexico, died in Springfield, Missouri, on Monday, April 17, 1933, at the age of 97.—From the *Springfield News*, Apr. 18, 1933.

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The death of Gustavus A. Watson, 82, in Springfield, February 27, 1933, recalls his career as prosecuting attorney of Christian county when he successfully prosecuted the Bald Knobbers.—From the *Springfield Leader*, Feb. 27, 1933.

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Flavilla Pineo, 82, known as the sister of the original of Mark Twain's character, "Tom Sawyer," died in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Mar. 24, 1933, according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, March 25, 1933.

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Gerard Fowke, noted archeologist, who has conducted researches in Missouri, died in Madison, Indiana, March 5.—From the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Mar. 11, 1933.

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Mrs. Virginia Bridger Hahn, the last surviving child of Jim Bridger, died at Thermopolis, Wyoming, March 7, 1933. She was born in Fort Bridger in 1849, and later lived in Missouri for many years.—From the Kansas City *Star*, Mar. 8, 1933.

The series of articles on historic sites and events in St. Louis, by Homer Bassford, which was begun in the St. Louis *Star and Times* on February 14, 1933, has been continued regularly to date, and, on May 20, the eighty-third article was published.

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A historical sketch of the Poplar Bluff *American Republic* appears in the issue of May 18, 1933. This is the "Poplar Bluff Day" edition.

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"The Story of the Carthage Light Guard," a local military unit which was organized in 1876, has been printed serially one article per week, by the Carthage *Evening Press*, beginning October 10, 1931. Chapter 84 in this series appears in the issue of May 13, 1933, and up to this date the history has progressed to the summer of 1916.

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Under the title "Vegetation Pictures from North America" the April 1, 1904, number of Moller's *Deutsche Gartner-Zeitung* appeared a burlesque account of the remarkable fertility of the soil about St. Louis. The pictures and a translation of a part of the text are given in the St. Louis *Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin*, March, 1933.

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Following the recent death of George Bruce and Mrs. Anna Holliday, the Fredericktown *Democrat-News* of April 20, 1933, recounts several Civil war incidents which had formerly been described by these two old citizens. Data on the battle of Fredericktown is included in the article.

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A resume of the activity of Crusade Lodge No. 43, Knights of Pythias, at Carrollton, during the past fifty-six years, appears in the Carrollton *Republican-Record*, Feb. 3, 1933.

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The founding of Ava, and its predecessor, Militia Springs, in Douglas county, is described in the Ava *Douglas County Herald*, Oct. 6, 1932.

A historical sketch and a map of the earliest state and federal roads in Clay county, in comparison with present roads, appears in the *Kansas City Times*, Apr. 8, 1933.

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Several interesting place-names of southwest Missouri, are described by R. L. Meyers in the March, 1933, issue of the *Jefferson City Missouri Magazine*.

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A historical sketch of the Central Wesleyan Orphanage, near Warrenton, written by Rev. F. H. Wippermann, appears in the *Warrenton Banner*, March 31, 1933. The home was established in the summer of 1864.

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The historic Turnim mansion, built near Liberty Landing in Clay county about 100 years ago, is described by "the stroller" in the *Kansas City Star*, April 2, 1933.

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An address on "Dr. William Jewell," delivered by Judge North Todd Gentry, of Columbia, at William Jewell College, in Liberty, on December 6, 1932, is printed in the *William Jewell College Bulletin* of January 15, 1933.

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The muster roll of Captain Raker's Company D, 16th Regiment of Missouri Infantry, a Confederate unit, is printed in the *Warrensburg Daily Star-Journal*, Mar. 24, 1933. The company was organized at Rose Hill, August 1, 1862. The list was compiled for publication by J. L. Ferguson.

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The naming of Pettis county, on February 2, 1833, is described in the *Kansas City Times*, February 3, 1933.

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The *Report of the State Game and Fish Commissioner for 1932* contains a map showing fossil finds in Missouri, a map of Indian trails in the state, a summary of notations concerning game, fish, and birds in Missouri made in the Lewis and Clark journals, a letter from William Anderson, chief of the Delaware Indians, concerning game in 1824, as well as other historical data on game and wild life in Missouri.

A history of the counties surrounding the Lake of the Ozarks is being compiled by Weightstill Woods, of Versailles, Missouri. Mr. Woods plans to use original documents, letters, and other reliable sources in this work.—From the *Versailles Leader*, Mar. 17, 1933.

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Colonel Francesco Vigo, Italian merchant prince, who lived in St. Louis during the fur-trading period, is the subject of a recent biography by Bruno Roselli. Excerpts concerning his life in Missouri, and his financing the George Rogers Clark expedition against Vincennes, are given in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat Magazine* of March 19, 1933.

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"John Smith checks," used in St. Louis during the panic of 1907, are described in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of March 5 and 7, 1933.

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A historical sketch of the Naval Reserve Unit with headquarters at St. Louis, written by Louis La Coss, appears in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Mar. 5, 1933.

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The first of a series of three historical articles concerning Westport, by Major William W. Harris, appears in the *Kansas City Star*, March 12, 1933.

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Much history of the early newspapers of Springfield and a facsimile of the *Daily Extra* of November 1, 1879, the first to maintain continuous daily publication, are given in the Springfield *Sunday News and Leader*, March 5, 1933.

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The historic mansion "Rivercene," opposite Boonville, which was the home of the late Captain Joseph Kinney, pioneer river pilot and steamboat builder, is described in a lengthy article by A. B. McDonald, in the *Kansas City Star*, Mar. 5, 1933.

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"The Clarksville of Yesterday," a series of historical articles by Charles V. Clifford, appeared in the Clarksville *Sentinel* of October 1932 to February 23, 1933.

## HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Two recent compilations by Morrison Pettus of St. Louis concern rare documents pertaining to the early history of Missouri as a state. The first of these, *William Grymes Pettus and Missouri's Struggle for Statehood* (St. Louis, 1932), contains several facsimile reproductions of historical papers in the handwriting of William Grymes Pettus. Pettus was the secretary of the constitutional convention of 1820 and later secretary of state under Governor McNair.

Among the various reproductions in the work are the following: minutes of the first and last days of the Missouri constitutional convention of 1820; the Missouri constitution of 1820 and ordinance, from the manuscript copy in the U. S. Senate archives, with a letter by David Barton certifying the copy of the constitution; Governor McNair's letter of May 31, 1821, to the Secretary of State; Missouri's Solemn Public Act of June 26, 1821; Governor McNair's letter of July 10, 1821, to the President; Governor McNair's letter of Sept. 18, 1821, to the Secretary of State; and President Monroe's proclamation admitting Missouri to the Union. The work also includes a reproduction of the original state seal of Missouri in colors, a portrait of Pettus, and various other items concerning Pettus and documents relative to early Missouri events.

The second work compiled by Morrison Pettus is a volume of fifty-six pages, the nature of which is indicated by the title: *Facsimile of Authenticated Manuscript Copy of the Constitution of the State of Missouri in the House of Representatives Papers, Box 29, in the Library of Congress, Washington* (St. Louis, 1933).

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A publication that will be widely consulted as a reference work on the agriculture of Missouri, as well as of the South, is the *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*, written by Lewis Cecil Gray, assisted by Esther Katherine Thompson. (The Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1933, two volumes).

The value of the work is primarily due to the broad background which it furnishes, rather than to the minute treatment of various subjects. The results of some twenty years of research here summarized will prove of immeasurable help to the students who later intend to investigate specialized fields.

\* An examination of the long bibliography will show that the author has consulted many publications that are primarily concerned with the history of Missouri and of Missouri agriculture. However, no Missouri newspapers are included in the list of those publications consulted in the preparation of the volumes. A good index, with numerous references on Missouri, is a feature of the work.

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A remarkable record of personal expenditures in Missouri over a period of approximately seventy-five years is contained in seven account books presented to the Society recently by Mr. C. H. Faris of Roanoke, Virginia. The books were kept by James Madison Faris and James William Faris, of Carrollton, Missouri, and cover the years from 1850 to 1925. The light thrown upon commodity prices by these books will prove of value to students of economic history in Missouri.

The first book of the series contains entries from Jan. 1, 1850, to July 5, 1867, and some added records concerning the family of James Madison Faris and his wife, Caroline Trotter. The second book carries the personal accounts from July 8, 1867, to July 4, 1874, as well as muster rolls of Capt. D. Hoover's company of Carroll County Provisional Militia of the Civil war and miscellaneous records. The third book has accounts from July 8, 1874, to Dec. 30, 1881. The fourth book contains personal accounts from Jan. 2, 1882, to Dec. 30, 1897, and various other entries.

James William Faris, son of James Madison Faris, and the father of Mr. C. H. Faris, began keeping his personal expenditure accounts in the fifth book of the series, which covers items from June 7, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1891; this book contains a few miscellaneous entries. The sixth book continues the personal accounts of James William, from Jan. 1, 1892, to March 24, 1917. The seventh and last book contains

miscellaneous accounts of the father and son, and the personal accounts of James William Faris from March 24, 1917, to Oct. 15, 1925, this last period being broken by a gap of approximately two and a half years in 1922-1925.

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A small publication of twelve pages, entitled "Lest we Forget" and written by Dolly Breitenbaugh of Lees Summit, has recently been published (1933). It is written principally about Judge John Kirkpatrick, a native of Tennessee who married Deborah Emmeline Cox in 1841 and settled in Lafayette county, Missouri.

This small work contains an account of the Kirkpatrick family in Europe and America, and gives several incidents of Civil war days in western Missouri. A part of the publication is devoted to genealogical data on the Kirkpatrick, Breitenbaugh, Cox and related families.

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Through the courtesy of James C. Espy of the St. Louis *Star and Times*, the State Historical Society has received typewritten copies of newspaper articles printed in the *Missouri Republican* at the time Daniel Webster made his visit to St. Louis in 1837.

The articles show that Daniel Webster arrived in St. Louis on June 9, 1837, and stayed there until June 14, when he left for Alton, Ill. On June 10, a reception was held at the National Hotel in honor of Webster, and on June 13, a public barbecue "in Judge Lucas's Grove, west of Ninth street."

A copy of Webster's speech, delivered before the crowd at the barbecue on June 13, is among the papers furnished by Mr. Espy which have been filed in the manuscript collection of the Society.

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"Ferries in Kansas; Part 1—Missouri River," by George A. Root, in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly* of February, 1933, is of special interest to Missouri readers. The author states "the earliest ferries touching Kansas were started by residents of Missouri."

A series of five articles on "Notes on the Continental Army," by Col. John W. Wright, of the U. S. Army, a native of Kirkwood, Missouri, have appeared in the *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, beginning in April, 1931, and ending in April, 1933.

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The Oregon Historical Society has a copy of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of March 1, 1833, which contains G. P. Disoway's letter recounting the visit of the Flathead Indians to St. Louis in that year. This is said to be the letter that started a "missionary crusade in behalf of the redmen of the west."—*Oregon Historical Quarterly*, March, 1933.

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"Kit Carson, Child of Kentucky," an article by Mary Edmunds Barnhill, in the *Kentucky Progress Magazine*, Winter edition, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1933, contains interesting data on this pioneer who for years was a resident of Missouri.

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"The Camp Meeting in the Early Life and Literature of the Mid-West," by Robert L. Shurter, in the *East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications*, January, 1933, presents a symposium of the accounts of various startling religious manifestations characteristic of frontier times.

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"Frederick Bates," a biographical article by William L. Jenks, in the Winter Number of *Michigan History Magazine*, contains data of interest concerning a Missouri territorial official, and second governor of the State.

#### PERSONALS

HENRY L. ARNOLD: Born in Laconia, Ind., in 1857; died in San Pedro, Cal., June 5, 1933. He was appointed clerk of the United States Pension Bureau in 1890, and moved to Kansas City in 1895. He was commissioner of the Western District of Missouri during 1911-21, and was judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals from 1921 to 1933.

VICTOR M. BERTHOLD: Born in Berlin, Germany, in 1856; died in Laurelton, Queens, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1932. He

came to the United States in 1879. From 1883 on he was associated with the American Bell Telephone Co. and its successor, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., as statistician, retiring in 1930. He was also a stamp collector and historian, and was author of *The Voyage of the Steamship California*. At the time of his death he was compiling a biography of Ben Holladay, pioneer transportation leader.

**WALTER K. CHORN:** Born in Howard Co., Mo., in 1885; died in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 26, 1933. He engaged in the insurance business and in 1915 was appointed state superintendent of insurance by Gov. Major, being reappointed by Gov. Gardner. He resigned to become president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co., a position he held several years. In 1924, he was chairman of the pre-convention campaign of William G. McAdoo. During recent years he practiced law.

**WILLIAM LESLIE COLE:** Born in Franklin Co., Mo., Mar. 30, 1876; died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27, 1933. He taught school in Gasconade and Franklin counties. He was admitted to the bar in 1900 and in 1906 was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county. He was made chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1918. During 1922-24 he served as special assistant in the Department of Justice. His home was in Union.

**LUTHER M. DEFOE:** Born in California, Mo., Sept. 6, 1860; died in Columbia, Mo., Apr. 1, 1933. He studied in the universities of Missouri and Harvard, then in Cambridge, England. He taught school in Richmond, Olean, Plattsburg, and Columbia, Mo., and in 1892 joined the faculty of the University. He taught mathematics in the College of Engineering until his retirement in 1932 as professor emeritus of mechanics in engineering. From 1907 until 1925 he was chairman of the disciplinary committee.

**JEROME D. EUBANK:** Born in Saline Co., Mo., Oct. 3, 1865; died in Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 28, 1933. He engaged in the live stock business, and in 1890 was elected to the General Assembly from Saline county. He later moved to

Kansas City and organized the J. D. Eubank & Co. commission firm. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Kansas City Police Board, but did not serve.

JOHN F. EVANS: Born in Izard Co., Ark., Sept. 28, 1859; died in Sarasota, Fla., Mar. 18, 1933. About 1862, his parents moved to Crawford county, Mo. He taught school several years, and was deputy circuit clerk of Crawford county one term. In July, 1893, he organized the Washington County Bank, at Potosi, serving thereafter as cashier and president, for many years.

JOHN PRIEST GREENE: Born in Scotland Co., Mo., in 1849; died in Santa Ana, Cal., Mar. 10, 1933. He studied in LaGrange College, Southern Theological Seminary, and the University of Leipzig. After several years in the ministry, some of which were in St. Louis, Dr. Greene became president of William Jewell College, at Liberty, in 1892, a position which he held until 1923. He had served on the Missouri Library Commission, and held many honorary positions in religious and educational organizations.

JOSEPH A. HORCHERT: Born in Germany in 1873 or 1876; died in St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1933. He studied art in Germany and came to the United States in 1900. He lived in New York for a time where he worked on the famous Dewey Arch. In 1916 he came to St. Louis, and rose to prominence in art circles. He created many pieces of statuary for churches throughout the country. The Guggenheim Memorial statue in Forest Park, St. Louis, is his work.

ASA HUTSON: Born in Raymondville, Tex., in February, 1880; died in Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1933. He moved with his parents to Cole county early in life. He taught school, then was country correspondent and reporter on the Jefferson City *Republican*. In May, 1906, he joined the staff of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and in 1909 became its Jefferson City correspondent. He reported each General Assembly from 1909 to 1933, and also attended all national conventions of both parties from 1912 to 1932.

W. W. LARGENT: Born in Harrisburg, Ill., in 1888; died in Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 10, 1933. He had engaged in the drug business at Portageville for twenty-four years. He had been a member of the state board of pharmacy since 1923, and was president of the board at the time of his death. His home was in Portageville.

WILLIAM GOODIN LEE: Born in Mississippi Co., Mo., Nov. 12, 1858; died in Charleston, Mo., Feb. 28, 1933. In 1897 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Mississippi county. In 1898 and 1928 he was elected to this office. He represented Mississippi county in the 42nd and 43rd General Assemblies.

RICHARD NATHANIEL LOWER: Born in Jefferson Co., Ky., Jan. 15, 1850; died in Sedalia, Mo., Mar. 29, 1933. He was elected clerk of Pettis county in 1898 and served two terms. Later he was elected presiding judge of the county. In 1908 he was a delegate to the national convention of the Progressive party. For several years he served on the board of the State Training School, at Boonville.

PLEASANT LEE BURT LYLES: Born at Oxford, Miss., Dec. 4, 1861; died in Frankford, Mo., June 23, 1932. He began the practice of law in Houston, Mo., and for a time was editor of the *Eminence Current Wave*. He was representative from Shannon county from 1907 until 1913, in the 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th General Assemblies, serving as speaker pro tem. in the latter.

GEORGE N. NEFF: Born in Winchester, Ind., June 6, 1861; died in Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1933. He moved to Kansas City in 1888 to join his brother, the late J. H. Neff, in the publication of the *Daily Drivers' Telegram*, founded by the latter in 1886. Mr. Neff continued in this position until his death.

WALTOUR M. ROBINSON: Born near Paris, Mo., in 1850; died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 10, 1933. He began the practice of law in Webb City in January, 1877, and in 1883 was elected prosecuting attorney of Jasper county, serving two terms.

He was city attorney of Webb City during 1890-92, then was elected circuit judge. In 1894 he resigned to accept an appointment to the Missouri Supreme Court. He served until 1905, acting as chief justice during the last two years of his term. He moved to St. Louis in 1915.

**WEB M. RUBEY:** Born in Danville, Mo., Oct. 19, 1835; died in Macon, Mo., May 19, 1933. He served as deputy circuit clerk of Macon county until 1858. In 1861 he moved to Macon to study law, and in 1863 began practice. He was elected to the State Senate in 1874, and later served in the House of Representatives. He practiced law many years.

**JEREMIAH WILSON SANBORN:** Born in Gilmantown, N. H., in 1847; died in Pittsfield, N. H., Apr. 1, 1933. He served on the faculty of New Hampshire College from 1876 until 1882, was dean of the college of agriculture of Missouri University from 1882 to 1889 and between 1889 and 1894 was president of the Utah Agricultural College. While in Missouri he established a pioneer experimental field, now known as Sanborn Field. He served also as secretary of the state board of agriculture and wrote thirty-five bulletins on agricultural subjects while in this state. He was awarded an honorary LL. D. degree by the University of Missouri in 1926.

**EDWARD LUCKY SCARRITT:** Born near Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30, 1853; died in Kansas City, Mo., May 2, 1933. He entered the practice of law in Glasgow in 1875, then moved to Kansas City in 1876. He and his brother entered into a partnership July 1, 1883, which endured nearly fifty years. In 1885 he was appointed city counselor, and in 1888 became a member of the board of freeholders which drafted the charter of Kansas City. In 1892 he was elected judge of the 16th circuit, and served six years. He was a founder of Scarritt Bible and Training School.

**T. BERRY SMITH:** Born near Bowling Green, Mo., in 1851; died in Fayette, Mo., May 8, 1933. Before joining the faculty of Central College in 1886 he taught in Pritchett College, the Normal School at Kirksville, and in Carleton and McCune Colleges. At Central he taught chemistry and

scientific subjects until 1926, then became professor emeritus and college historian. In 1914 he received the degree of LL. D. from Central Wesleyan College. He was widely known as an author and historian.

PARIS C. STEPP: Born in Monroe Co., Ind., May 17, 1845; died in Denver, Colo., Dec. 26, 1932. He moved with his parents to Grundy County, Mo., in 1853. During the Civil war he served in the Union army. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1876 was elected to the 29th General Assembly. He then served his county as probate judge for four years, and as surveyor four years. In 1892 he was elected circuit judge, serving twelve years. He had lived in Riverton, Wyo., since 1907.

SAMUEL D. STURGIS: Born in St. Louis, Mo.; died in Washington, D. C., in March, 1933, at the age of 72. He fought in the Spanish-American war. Gen. Sturgis organized, trained, and commanded the 87th Division at Camp Pike, Ark., then went overseas with it, serving in France from November, 1917, to April, 1919. Subsequently he commanded troops in the Canal Zone and then the Third Corps Area, retiring in 1925.

JOSHUA WILLIAMS VINCENT: Born in Jackson, Miss., May 17, 1859; died in (New) Linn Creek, Mo., Mar. 26, 1933. His parents moved to Linn Creek in 1868, and in 1879 the *Reveille* was founded by his father. Later in the same year the paper was bought by J. W. Vincent who edited it continuously until his death. Before the inundation of Linn Creek by the waters of Lake of the Ozarks the paper was moved to Camden-ton. He was representative in the 53rd, 54th, and 56th General Assemblies.

JOSIAH WHITESIDE: Born in Lincoln Co., Mo., May 25, 1853; died in Hannibal, Mo., May 15, 1933. He studied civil engineering and followed this profession several years, then engaged in farming. He served as representative from Lincoln county in the 48th and 49th General Assemblies, during 1914-18.

DAVID HICKMAN YOUNG: Born in Columbia, Mo., July 3, 1857; died in Fulton, Mo., Mar. 22, 1933. He began the practice of medicine in Columbia, then, in 1883, moved to Fulton to work in the State Hospital. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the Board of Managers, and served four years as its president. In 1920 he became staff physician of the Hospital, then served as assistant superintendent. He was chosen superintendent of the institution Dec. 11, 1929, a position he held until his death.

## MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

### THE MISSOURI PRIMER—1821

Advertisement in the St. Louis, *Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser*, March 28 until July 25, 1821.

The public are respectfully informed that the *Missouri Primer*, in the English and French languages, and containing eighty pages, is just completed, and may be had on application at the store of Messrs. Michael & Francis Tessor, and Messrs. Braud & Detandebardiz, Main street, St. Louis.

(Editor's Note: The same advertisement is printed in French, just below the English copy. This early text book, used in Missouri in 1821, may have been compiled and published by some resident of St. Louis. Being both in French and English it was well adapted for use in pioneer St. Louis where both languages were spoken. The newspapers for 1821 carried announcements concerning schools conducted in both languages. No copy of the *Missouri Primer* is known.)

### HOW TAX MONEY IS SPENT

Written by Hon. Forrest Smith, State Auditor of Missouri, in the *Richmond News* of May 5, 1933.

There is an insistent demand for lower taxes. There is an idea abroad that state taxes are too high. One has only to face the facts to see that the tax bill comes from local taxes—school, city and county taxes make up the heavy tax load that the people have to carry.

Take a citizen of Richmond for example, to illustrate just where the tax law galls. The total direct tax that the property owner pays in this town is \$2.64 on every \$100 valuation. It is divided as follows:

School Tax.....	\$1.35
City Tax.....	.60
County Tax.....	.54
State Tax.....	.15
Total.....	<hr/> \$2.64

Of the state tax, ten cents goes for tax purposes which were voted by the people and can not be lowered. For instance, six cents for the Soldiers' Bonus, three cents for Blind Pensions, and one cent for State Interest. That leaves five cents for the General Revenue on which to run the State of Missouri, and of the five cents, the schools get one-third of this sum, leaving only three and one-third cents on the \$100 valuation to support the state government.

For your convenience I am indicating . . . the proportionate part of each tax, so you can see at a glance where the tax money goes.

For School.....	51.1 per cent
For the City.....	22.7 per cent
For the County.....	20.5 per cent
For Soldiers' Bonus, Blind Pension, and Interest...	3.8 per cent
For State Revenue.....	1.9 per cent
For State Revenue, Less School.....	1.3 per cent

It is thus seen that those who would cut down the expenses of the state government would only have 1.3 per cent of the state taxes to whittle on.

The person who pays taxes in Richmond on an assessment of \$1,000 pays taxes as follows:

School Tax.....	\$13.50
City Tax.....	6.00
County Tax.....	5.40
Bonus, Pension, and Interest.....	1.00
State Revenue Tax.....	.50
Total.....	\$26.40
State Revenue Tax less School Tax.....	\$3.33

This makes a total tax of \$26.40. Thus it will be shown that out of \$26.40 paid on an assessment of \$1,000 in Richmond, the taxpayer only pays 33c for the State Revenue Tax on which to run the state government, as one-third of all State Revenue Taxes is set aside to the Common School Fund.

After receiving a number of letters from "home folks" relative to the tax burden, I was prompted to set out the above in order that each reader might be informed as to what department of this government his tax money is going.

#### RESTAURANT PATRON CRITICISES ICE CREAM

From the St. Louis, *Missouri Argus*, July 19, 1839.

All who have visited this retreat (The Broadway Cottage) will acknowledge that its worthy proprietor (Miss Renou) has left little undone which can contribute to the pleasure of her patrons; so little, indeed, that it may be thought unkind to speak of the few defects which exist there. Since the opening of her Garden, it has been a general and fashionable place of resort, and we have witnessed with pleasure the eminent success which has rewarded her labors. As is the case with most matters in this world, however, there are faults at the cottage which might be easily remedied, and which are too glaring to be tolerated. We are willing to believe that the defects of which we are about to speak, are in a measure unknown to Miss Renou, and do not doubt that she will rather thank, than censure us, for speaking thus publicly of them, and observing that

they are speedily bringing her Garden into disrepute. In the first place, then, her Ice Cream, or her cold "flour and sugar," is decidedly *unpalatable*, to say the least of it, and we believe, unhealthy. It is our sincere belief that flour, eggs, and sugar form four-fifths of the mixture which is sold at the cottage for "Ice Cream." Now Miss Renou may, and doubtless does, think this the best method of making "Ice Cream," but it certainly is exceedingly annoying to her visitors, who, in return for the liberal patronage they bestow upon her, have a right to expect palatable refreshments. We trust she will look to this matter, for her interests are involved in it; indeed we know that it has already injured her to a very great extent. Let her Ice Cream be made of cream, milk, and loaf-sugar, without the slightest mixture of flour, eggs, or rice, and we shall be most happy to inform the public of the reformation; and we are sure that the increased patronage which she will receive will more than compensate her for the difference of expense between "real" and "mock" Ice Cream. Finally, dismiss the musicians, or compel them to pay attention to their business—they seem to doze through all they play, and frequently make the harshest discord. "Days of Absence," "Away With Melancholy," and "Gaily the Troubadour," generally form the sum total of their services during a whole evening. This is not as it should be, and it is reduced to a moral certainty that the public will never submit to it. Miss Renou will do well to look to the above hints, and consider whether they are prompted by a feeling of friendship, or enmity.—Many.

#### EARLY ENGRAVING OF CEDAR PYRAMID

From the St. Louis, *Western Journal of Agriculture*, January, 1851.

(Note by Editor of *Western Journal*: The following spirited description of this remarkable column is from the pen of B. A. Alderson, Esq., author of the sketch from which the engraving in the front of this number was taken. The engraving, impressed on fine material, is for sale at Keith & Woods, Market street. It is the first sketch of Missouri scenery, we believe, that has been engraved; the object represented, the author and the artist all belong to our own State; and we are persuaded that every Missourian will be pleased to obtain a copy.)

Among the natural curiosities of our country, there is to be seen in Darst's Bottom, on the Missouri river, St. Charles county, Mo., near the base of a rock cliff, which is perpendicular and two hundred feet in height (*sic*), a column which shoots up to the height of about one hundred and sixty feet! This vast column erected by the great Architect of the Universe—as a specimen of durability and grandeur, stands firmly as the everlasting hills!

Its figure is that of the frustum of a pyramid—or more strictly speaking an obelisk—whose base is a rectangular parallelogram, and the mean of its sides twenty-eight by sixteen feet. This measure was made at the apex of the debris, from the main cliff, which is about half the height of the column. At this height, the space between the column and the face

of the cliff, is four feet; and at the apex of the column, the distance is apparently ten or twelve feet. The cliff, and side of the column which faces it are straight and smooth, leaving no indication that this elevated shaft was ever united to the main cliff. The material of each is a grey friable sandstone.

On the face and summit of the cliff are numerous cedars; and upon the summit of the column there stands a living cedar fifteen or twenty feet in high! (*sic*) And a dead cedar stump four or five feet high, with sprigs of grass about their roots. The summit is, apparently, ten or twelve feet square.

From this spot the intervening forest prevents a view of the Missouri river. In many places there is no accumulation of debris from the cliffs, and we see evident indications that the Missouri river at some anterior period rolled past—and washed the base of the Cedar Pyramid.

(Editor's Note: The engraving which appears as a frontispiece to the January number of the *Western Journal* measures  $6\frac{3}{4}$ " x 7" in size, and shows a picnic party at the base of the cliff and near Cedar Pyramid.)

#### MARTINSVILLE, PLATTE COUNTY TOWN IN 1839

Reprinted from the *Liberty, Far West*, by the St. Louis, *Missouri Argus*, May 17, 1839.

Martinsville is a small village in Platte county, but one which is probably destined to make a flourishing town before long. It is situated at the falls of the Platte river, and is distant by water from the Missouri about 15 miles, or by land about 7 miles. Its advantages in every point of view are manifold. The land in the neighborhood is of the richest quality, the timber good and abundant; a river flows by it of sufficient power to supply almost any given number of flour or saw mills, abounding in many varieties of fish and no doubt navigable up to the village by steamboats of small burden, though none as yet have gone up. Perhaps a little, but, from the information we can gather, a very little improvement would be necessary to answer this purpose. Upon the whole, we believe there is but one serious obstacle to the prosperity of Martinsville, which indeed is also in the way of improvement throughout the country generally.

We allude to the unsettled character of the titles to the soil. This is a great and crying evil which calls for the immediate attention of Congress; and which ought to be speedily remedied. It is the glory of a republican country that those who do the work can themselves reap the reward. But this cannot be, where the question as to the freehold is undetermined, where the cultivator is in uncertainty as to his rights, not knowing how soon he may be deprived of what he has earned literally by the "sweat of his brow." Such is the case to a considerable extent in Platte county. The land has not yet been surveyed, and when it shall be there is no telling how far the survey will cut up the possessions of settlers, and interfere with the prospects which now promise so much of wealth, contentment and happiness. Yet the survey ought to be made at once. The people

demand it. Justice, reason, and the general welfare require it. There can be no motive or apology for delay, as the commissioner of Public Lands has already intimated that orders for the survey have been issued. We shall next week reprint the correspondence on this subject between him and the Hon. John Miller.

With all the difficulties, however, which they have to encounter, and all the anxiety springing from the precariousness of their titles, it is pleasant to see the energy with which the settlers are striving to secure for themselves and families comfortable homes. On every side new clearings are to be seen, commodious houses are being built. Many of the farmers this spring will plant not less than an hundred acres each in corn. Immediately in Martinsville, the signs of active enterprise are gratifying to all who feel an interest in the well being of the community. This village is talked of as the county seat of Platte county, though many of the citizens prefer some more central point. The county court will probably at an early period take steps to have the location made.

#### THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

From the St. Louis, *Missouri Argus*, May 24, 1838.

One of the most fertile bodies of land in the world stretches along the Illinois shore directly opposite this city, as if intended for a garden spot for supplying our tables with the comforts, necessities, and luxuries of life. This tract—known as the American Bottom—commences near Alton, Illinois, and extends along the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, with a width of from two to six miles. It is about 80 miles in length, comprising an area of 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres, being bounded on the east by bluffs which vary from 50 to 200 feet in height. There is a heavy growth of timber on this tract along the margin of the river, a mile or two in width, east of which a prairie country generally prevails. No soil can exceed this in point of fertility, many parts of it having been under cultivation for more than a century without the least apparent deterioration. The average depth of the soil is from 20 to 25 feet.

Coal exists in abundance in the alluvion and in the bluffs adjacent, and a railroad has been constructed for transporting it to this city, which is now in operation. . . .

(Editor's Note: The American Bottom is so often mentioned in connection with the history of St. Louis, that the above article defining its limits and locating it so exactly, is believed to be of unusual interest.)

#### BENTON COUNTY IN 1838

From the St. Louis, *Missouri Argus*, Sept. 13, 1838.

The following communication, which we have had on file for several days, contains some interesting observations on a section of the State but little known to the generality of our readers. Our correspondent but corroborates our previous information regarding the Osage region, and

when it shall have become better known to the enterprising emigrants to this land of promise, the accession to its population must be immense. The writer says—

"No greater inducements are probably held out to the enterprising emigrant than that section of country affords. It includes that portion of the State of Missouri watered by the river Osage and its tributaries, and covers a very large portion of the state. There is not on the face of the globe a more fertile soil or a climate more conducive to the health of man, combined with so many advantages. I would particularly direct the reader to that section set off as the county of Benton, and Warsaw as its capital. Warsaw is located on a bluff two miles below the junction of Grand river with the Osage, on the state road from Booneville (*sic*) to Arkansas, and is at the head of steam boat navigation. It was laid out last winter, and already are numerous buildings being erected by those who have had the discernment to perceive that it is destined to become a place of extensive business. At this point the merchandise for the vast country around must be landed, and here also must be shipped for the lower country the vast quantities of agricultural productions which its beautiful prairies and fruitful soil will not be slow in producing. In the immediate vicinity of Warsaw are found in abundance stone of the best quality for building, and materials for making brick, lime, etc. Iron and lead ore are also extensively found in the vicinity of Warsaw, and those who have examined them pronounce them to be of the best quality. Unlike the country north of the Missouri river, the Osage country is well watered, possessing numerous living springs and rivulets of the purest water, and unlike Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, there is not a marsh or standing body of water in the whole country.

"Benton county already contains a population of about three thousand inhabitants—a hardy race possessing much hard money, and ready and willing to pay it out in encouraging business.

"And now, reader, are you a farmer, desiring a location?—go to Warsaw, you can buy in its vicinity at Government price just such land as you want and as much as you wish. Are you a mechanic?—go to Warsaw, your wages will be high and your living cheap. Are you a manufacturer of iron or lead?—go to Warsaw, there is a wide field for you. On the other hand, are you crippled and debilitated by disease, or too lazy to work?—still go to Warsaw, there you will find health, and nowhere can you live with so little labor. There are fish in the rivers, game in the forest, and hens on the prairies—and to crown all, a thorough going Democratic people."

#### UNIVERSITY LOST TO JEFFERSON CITY

Reprinted from the Jefferson City, *Jefferson Enquirer*, by the St. Louis, *Missouri Argus*, May 17, 1839.

The spring sales of town lots in the city of Jefferson came on Monday, and was concluded yesterday. The sales were dull, and but thinly attended, but few of the citizens turning out, and even those who turned

out bid reluctantly. Lots sold greatly below former prices. Indeed they went for a song, compared with what has been heretofore given for lots similarly situated. The sales amounted to \$1,744.07. The sales of September last amounted to \$4,377.33. The same number of lots were sold at each time.

This change is owing mainly to the fact that the citizens have abandoned the hope of getting the University here. If the University be placed elsewhere, the number of lots heretofore sold will probably supply the demand for building for the next half century.

#### WILLIAM MULDROW IN CLARK COUNTY

From the Kahoka, *Gazette-Herald*, April 7, 1933.

..... The ironies and legal phases of William Muldrow's activities in Clark county are matters of court record of 1838.

In this county as in Macon [Marion], he moved in large proportions. The early settlements of St. Francisville, Waterloo and Luray had just begun. Only seven years prior to this date, pioneers Jerry Wayland, George Haywood, Samuel Bartlett and others had appeared upon the scene of civilized activity. Then came Muldrow and the mentioned suit terminating his activities.

In New York he had given men a glowing and beautiful description of the western country and its possibilities. Proposing a great institution of learning, he pictured a self-supporting and novel scheme, with a college in the center of 40,000 acres of land to be purchased and held by himself, as trustee. The college campus was to embrace 1,063 acres, with the enterprising promoter to get an additional tract of 2,800 acres for his services. He received \$28,000.00 in cash. The actual purchase consisted of only 2,500 acres. This embraced a portion of the land on which Kahoka now stands and east of Clark City, south to near the Star school house. Muldrow's representation, and probably his expectation, was that on this land would eventually be builded the county capital. The 2,800 acres purchased for himself embraced most of the land upon which Kahoka now stands. This last was finally sold under a deed of trust and when the county seat was ordered established at Kahoka many years later the circuit court refused to approve the title to the public square for the reason the dower interest had not been relinquished; hence the court house was located outside of the then city of Kahoka. The title to all the disputed land was later cured or perfected upon the death of the promoter's wife.

The suit in question was that brought by the men who had loaned the money; they alleging and proving the contract had not been complied with.

It is of record that Muldrow was very proud of his possessions, as well he might have been; that one time when riding over the lands claimed by him he met a school boy who did not know him by sight. Probably with a purpose to impress the boy with his own very greatness he accosted

the boy thusly: "Hello, boy, who owns this land about here?" The boy answered promptly and pointedly: "Old Bill Muldrow; pap says he is the danglest scoundrel in the state of Missouri." So far as known to the history of the case this remark of the boy ended the interview, and the boy's name is not carried into the ranks of the immortals.

The writer remembers once hearing the late Judge D. N. Lapsley discuss Muldrow's vast but futile enterprise.

#### DISCOVERY OF INDIAN ARTIFACTS

From the *Crane Chronicle*, September 15, 1932.

The discovery of Indian treasure of various nature, by Junior Sharp, a young man living near Reeds Spring, in this county, recently, adds considerably to the attractions this county has to offer tourists, as well as establishing important points in the history of the Indians in this section, according to Sam Leath, of Eureka Springs, Ark., Indian historian and authority of Indian folklore, who visited the spot where young Sharp discovered the relics, and who examined the various articles found by the Stone county youth.

Sharp, who is interested in Indian relics and folklore, found the camp site on a tract of land south of Reeds Spring, near Marvel cave. . . . .

Mr. Leath identified the material as property of nine tribes of Indians who once roamed the Ozarks before the white man overtook them and pushed them farther west. They were the Kickapoo, Shawnee, Sac-Fox, Pawnee, Cherokee, Osage, Delaware, Dakota, and Seneca tribes.

The articles found on the camp site included handmade stone hammers, mauls, picks, axes, spikes, spears, awls, tomahawks, arrowheads, and several pieces which had belonged to tribes unknown to Mr. Leath. Among the identified pieces was a peacepipe which Mr. Leath judged to be several hundred years old, and a medicine filter, one of the rarest of Indian relics. Young Sharp will add the pieces to his collection.

For a number of years Mr. Leath has been gathering material for a book, on the trails of the Indian tribes from east to west. This discovery supplies the only missing link in his record of their progress. He looks upon these newly discovered relics as a veritable treasure, not only because of their historic value, but because they are exceptionally fine specimens, showing unusual skill and workmanship.

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## CONTENTS

	Page
Boonslick Road in St. Charles County, The, by Kate L. Gregg.....	307
Election of Barton and Benton to the United States Senate, A New View of the, by Monas N. Squires.....	28
Henry Lewis and His Mammoth Panorama of the Mississippi River, by Monas N. Squires.....	244
Historical Notes and Comments.....	77, 173, 273, 355
Leonard, Abiel, by Frederic A. Culmer.....	113, 217, 315
McCullagh, Joseph B., by Walter B. Stevens.....	50, 151, 257, 327
Missouri History Not Found in Textbooks.....	98, 208, 293, 378
Missouri History Values in the Public School Curriculum, by Pauline Dingle Knobbs.....	21
Missouri Place-Names, The Study of, at the University of Missouri, by Robert L. Ramsay.....	132
Missouriana.....	63, 157, 262, 344
Missouri's Confederate State Capitol at Marshall, Texas, by Frank An- derson.....	240
Multitude Incorporated, The, by Earl A. Collins.....	303
Peck, Judge James Hawkins, by Charles B. Davis.....	3
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, The Founding of, by Mrs. Ida M. Schaaf.....	145
Wilson's Creek, Battle of, by Robert A. Austin.....	46

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